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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

The Campaign Slander

TREASURER MACKEY RESPONDS.

The Puerile Attempt of the Democracy to Make Capital for their Ticket Defeated—A Statement Fortified by Convincing Figures Presented in Answer to the Committee Paper.

Below we print a statement of State Treasurer Mackey in reply to the charges of the House of Representatives' Committee regarding the conduct of his department.

Hon. O. H. Reighard, Chairman:

SIR: A document was given to the newspapers on Thursday last, signed by you in conjunction with A. Smith, Milton A. Embick and Fred. W. Gunster, all Democratic members of the House of Representatives of this State, which purports to be a report emanating from a committee of the Legislature appointed to investigate the management of the State Treasury. In it, after commenting upon the failure of witnesses to testify in answer to your request, you endeavor to impress upon the public by indirection that the sum of $6,044,728 has been abstracted from the public revenues, as follows:

Unlawfully taken from the sinking fund	$3,400,000
Interest on public deposits	1,400,000
Overcharge in interest account	1,123,301
Overcharge in gold premiums	121,427
Total	$6,044,728

The failure of the witnesses to respond to your process is accounted for by the utter absence of any lawful or constitutional warrant for the powers your committee usurped. It is without authority of law or the constitutions, being the creature of a single branch of the Legislature without power to enforce its process or provide for its expenses according to your own confession, and in its inception was well understood to be a mere auxiliary to the Democratic party in the present campaign. The ablest members of the Judiciary Committee of the present House of Representatives assumed this position in a formal report. The Republicans of the House sustained them by a unanimous vote, and but for the desperate exigences of the Democratic canvass it is not likely your so-called committee would ever have appeared in the Legislature or before the public.

The charge is made that $3,400,000 has been unlawfully taken from the sinking fund, and you endeavor to create the impression upon the public that the Treasury has been robbed of this amount. You cannot but know—for the entire subject was thoroughly discussed in the House of Representatives last winter—that the deficit in the sinking fund results from the fact that it has been necessary to use its revenues to pay the general expenses and lawful appropriations of the government, the revenues of the State outside of the sinking fund being insufficient for that purpose. This was necessary, else with a full Treasury the warrants of the Auditor General in the hands of the creditors of the State would have been dishonored. If, with the sinking fund, the financial officers of the Commonwealth have redeemed less by $3,400,000 of the public debt than they should have redeemed, they have also paid out upon the general expense account, in pursuance of law, $3,400,000 more than they have received on that account. If the Treasurer owes the sinking fund $3,400,000, the State owes the Treasury $3,400,000. It has never been alleged that the Commonwealth lost a dollar by this use of the sinking fund until you attempted to impose that belief upon the public generally, and particularly upon the credulous and good natured senility of the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. The attention of the Legislature has been repeatedly called by the Governor and by the financial officers of the State to this defect in our revenue system, and last winter a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to remedy this evil by diverting a half million dollars of the sinking fund to the general revenue. It was defeated by the solid Democratic vote, and by your colleagues voting against it, at the sacrifice of many of our most meritorious public charities.

On further charge, in effect, that from 1864 to 1874 the State Treasurers have received credit for the payment of $1,123,301 on account of interest upon the public debt more than was actually due or paid therefor. This charge is untrue.

Herewith is submitted a statement from the books of the Treasury, showing the amount of money applied for that purpose during the period mentioned.

Amount remitted to Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia, for payment of semi-annual interest, registered and coupon:

1864—December, tax	$	600 00	
December		11,400 00	
1865—January, tax		37,141 76	
January		799,035 54	
June, tax		600 00	
June		11,400 00	
July, tax		19,332 50	
July		41,098 58	
July		922,273 07	
December, tax		600 00	
December		28,932 94	
1866—January, tax		35,736 33	
January		883,032 94	
June, tax		600 00	
June		28,932 50	
July, tax		19,736 33	
July		881,062 91	
December, tax		600 00	
December		27,370 00	
1867—January, tax		35,951 97	
January		841,143 67	
June		27,970 00	
July, tax		12,483 18	
July		1,103,189 42	
December		28,470 00	
1868—January		904,816 40	
June		28,470 00	
July		919,774 70	
December		29,170 00	
1869—January		917,574 57	
June		28,170 00	
July		917,574 00	
December		25,995 00	
1870—January		908,322 51	
June		24,820 00	
July		870,713 81	
December		24,320 00	
1871—January		870,948 68	
June		24,420 00	
July		856,479 88	
December		24,420 00	
1872—January		907,457 62	
June		25,857 50	
July		748,435 11	
December		25,857 50	
1873—January		758,981 00	
June		28,857 50	
July		739,470 00	
December		25,857 50	
1874—January		604,889 50	
June		25,857 50	
July		672,894 50	
Less tax		$17,729,007 99	
		195,061 15	
Dec. 5, 1865, from Girard Bank		$17,533,946 84	
		15,242 50	
Net amount		$17,549,189 34	
GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA.			
1864.			
Dec. 1. To amount on hand for redemption of coupons		$31,092 50	
Dec. 31. To remittances		19,332 50	
1865.			
Jan. 31. To remittances		182,300 00	
		$232,725 00	
		$167,382 50	
		$182,625 00	

W. L. Schaffer, Esq., Cashier Girard National Bank, Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR: The above exhibit of account with your bank for payment of interest on the public debt shows that on the first day of February, 1865, you had for redemption of coupons, $182,625, and that in November, 1865, you have redeemed coupons to the amount of $167,382 50, leaving a balance to the credit of the Commonwealth of $15,242 50, which on the 5th day of December, 1865, was transferred by the State Treasurer to the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia.

Will you have the kindness to certify to the above if found correct? Very respectfully,

R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.

OCTOBER 25, 1875.

The above corresponds with books of the Girard Bank.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
Cashier.

[COPY.]

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 25, 1875.

Hon. R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, Harrisburg:

DEAR SIR: I have carefully examined the books of the bank and find that the figures given in your letter of 23d inst. are correct, except that the remittances of July, 1865, amounted to $917,574 55 instead of $917,574 70 (a difference of fifteen cents), and that the amounts do not include interest paid on loans which were redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at Harrisburg, of the interest on which we have no separate record in our books.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN M. LEWIS, President.

Statement of interest paid by the State Treasurer in currency redeemed.

Year ending Nov. 30, 1867	$196,195 27
Year ending Nov. 30, 1868	58,165 35
Year ending Nov. 30, 1869	4,959 00
Year ending Nov. 30, 1870	25,922 98
Year ending Nov. 30, 1871	26,571 35
Year ending Nov. 30, 1872	62,040 97
Year ending Nov. 30, 1873	10,801 99
Year ending Nov. 30, 1874	15,256 00
	$379,313 85
Amount of unclaimed interest paid by State Treasurer from January, 1864, to October, 1875, inclusive	$ 3,227 57
Amount of interest paid on interest and domestic creditors' certificates	2,399 18
Amount of interest paid on Chambersburg certificates, act of May 15, 1871	58,051 78
Amount of interest paid on bonds of Agricultural College Land and Scrip fund	75,990 00
	139,390 53
	$518,704 38

The vouchers for this amount are on file in the Auditor General's office.

These amounts show an excess of the credit allowed the State Treasurer by the Auditor General, which is accounted for by coupons not presented to the fiscal agent.

You also assert that an excess of premium has been charged on the purchase of gold to pay the interest on the gold-bearing bonds to the amount of $121,427 95. This is also untrue.

Herewith is a statement of the entire amount of gold purchased, with the premium paid, during the years mentioned, and the names of the brokers through whom the purchases were made. The aggregate of gold purchased was $1,361,520 and the aggregate premium paid was $187,336 81, an average of less than 14 per cent. premium.

If of this latter amount the sum of $121,427 95 is an overcharge, then the investigations of your committee have disclosed that gold during the past four years has ruled at about 4 per cent. premium, though the public impression heretofore has been quite to the contrary:

AMOUNT OF GOLD PURCHASED FOR PAYMENT OF GOLD INTEREST FOR THE YEARS 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873 AND 1874.

1870.	Amount.	Premium paid thereon.	From whom purchased.
June	$ 145,000	$ 17,537 50	C. T. Yerkes & Co.
July	265,000	44,751 25	C. T. Yerkes & Co.
Dec'ber	30,000	3,362 50	C. T. Yerkes & Co.
Total	$ 380,000	$ 65,651 25	
1871.			
Jan.	$ 190,000	$ 21,578 37	C. T. Yerkes & Co.
July	24,420	3,327 25	Sailer & Stevenson.
July	90,000	11,412 90	C. T. Yerkes & Co.
Dec'ber	24,500	2,143 75	Sailer & Stevenson.
Total	$ 328,920	$ 38,462 25	
1872.			
Jan	$ 90,000	$ 8,831 25	F. and M. Nat. Bk.
June	24,800	3,240 00	Sailer & Stevenson.
July	85,000	13,298 37	Drexel & Co.
Dec'ber	25,000	2,817 50	F. and M. Nat. Bk.
Total	$ 226,000	$ 28,083 12	
1873.			
Jan	$ 25,000	$ 3,562 50	F. M. Lewis.
July	75,000	4,987 50	Drexel & Co.
Dec'ber	28,600	5,075 50	Drexel & Co.
June	24,000	3,810 00	F. and M. Nat. Bk.
July	28,500	5,111 87	F. and M. Nat. Bk.
July	50,000	8,125 00	Jay Cooke & Co.
Dec'ber	24,000	2,550 00	Drexel & Co.
Total	$ 225,100	$ 32,222 37	
1874.			
Jan	$ 80,000	$ 10,512 13	Drexel & Co.
June	24,000	2,797 50	Dunn, Smyth & Co.
July	25,000	2,330 00	Sailer & Stevenson.
July	63,500	6,147 19	Dunn, Smyth & Co.
	$ 201,500	$ 24,917 82	
Total	$ 1,361,520	$187,336 81	

You further charge that the State has lost $1,400,000 by failure to collect interest at the rate of six per cent. during twelve years on the call deposits of the Treasury. It is sufficient to say that the charge is entirely gratuitous; that there is no law authorizing the investment of the funds of the Commonwealth at interest; that an act of Assembly prohibits the receipt of interest upon the public deposits by public officers; that the interest if unlawfully exacted and received from the bank or individual depository by public officers belongs not to the Commonwealth, but to the banks and depositories from whom it was unlawfully exacted, and could be recovered by them by suit at law; and finally, by your own admission, there was not a scintilla of evidence before your committee that any State Treasurer had ever received interest at any rate from any individual or corporation upon the public deposits. So that your amount set down as interest received is purely the coinage of your own brain.

In conclusion I desire to call your attention to the fact that you have omitted in your investigation and report to commence with the term of Wm. T. McCandless, the last Democratic State Treasurer, though specially instructed by the House of Representatives to *commence* at that point; that you have confined yourself to the baldest generalizations upon which you base the statements of your report, and have also omitted to refer to the public documents which furnish the data for your calculations, and have further omitted to mention the fact that while I declined to recognize your authority as a committee, to you, as members of the Legislature and individually in search of information, I offered to exhibit all the books and papers of the Treasury. Yours, respectfully,

R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Osages Displeased at the Action of Their Agent—War Possible.

ST. LOUIS, October 26.—A special to the *Republican* from Garnett, Kansas, says: Information has been received here from Indian Agent Gibson, of the Osages, that there is great danger of a conflict between the two factions of Osage Indians, on account of the dissatisfaction of the followers of Governor Joe Pownemoposhe with the management of Agent Gibson in establishing a store with the Indians' money. Gibson, the agent, purchased a large stock of goods against the wishes of the Indians, and proposes to run it to the exclusion of the traders. Gibson has telegraphed to General Pope at Leavenworth for troops to protect him, and bloodshed and war may be looked for at any time.

OREGON.

Lane, Democrat, Probably Elected to Congress.

PORTLAND, October 26.—Advices say the election for Congressman is bringing out a very light vote. Lane, Democrat, is probably elected by 1,300 majority.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 26, 1875.

BANKRUPT MERCHANTS CENSURED.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange adopted a resolution that the conduct of Archibald Baxter & Co., as developed in their failure and in circumstances antecedent thereto, is not such as is consistent with the just and equitable principles of trade, and therefore is deserving of severe censure.

DISOWAY FAILURES.

Disoway & Hatch, leather dealers, Spruce street, suspended yesterday. Also, Oscar D. Dike, tea and spice merchant, Pearl street.

An involuntary bankruptcy petition was filed in the New York District Court against Messrs. Vyse & Co., by the attorneys for about forty creditors, representing claims amounting to nearly $600,000. The indebtedness of the suspended firm is nearly $1,500,000.

A TRAITOR TO AN INFORMER ORDER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

At request of Rev. Father J. V. McNamara, Chief of the Sacred Order of United Irishmen Redi Vivi, the members met in a hotel in Chatham street to hold a farewell meeting to Thomas McGeaghan, accused of having betrayed secrets of the order. It was a secret meeting, but it was subsequently rumored that McGeaghan had been adjudged guilty, and sentenced to die the death of a traitor. In speaking of the report, Father McNamara says he has no desire to contradict it because under the laws of all nations the punishment of a traitor is death, but whether such stern justice is to be meted out to McGeaghan he declines to say. McGeaghan, it seems, wrote to Father McNamara asking him to strike his name off the roll, his father confessor having told him he must no longer be a member. In reply Father McNamara told him that neither priest, nor Pope, nor Bishop, nor even God himself could make a man a traitor, and reprimanded McGeaghan for having betrayed the secrets of the organization, and cited him to appear before a tribunal of United Irishmen Redi Vivi. McGeaghan paid no attention to the summons, but was found guilty. The Order of Redi Vivi expects each Irish family in the United States to contribute twenty-five cents a month for its support. Father McNamara does not now officiate in the Catholic churches.

EPISCOPAL BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church continued its session to-day. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, presiding. After morning prayer, at which Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, assisted, the report of Bishop Williams, of Japan, was read. The report states that though the statistics do not show any great increase in numbers, still this fact is far more encouraging than ever before. There is a growing interest in the subject of religion, and the minds of the reading portion of the community are frequently turned to the subject by articles for and against Christianity in daily newspapers. The report of the Missionary Bishop of Northern California showed that there was great need of faithful missionaries in that region. A great drawback to satisfactory work is the nomadaic character of the people. The General Agent and Secretary of the Board was granted six months' leave of absence.

It was suggested that it would be judicious to discontinue the publication of the *Spirit of Missions*, and *Home and Abroad*, as both periodicals are in arrears. This gave rise to an animated discussion, and the matter was finally referred to a special committee. It was resolved to hold the next annual meeting at Philadelphia.

Rodney Clarkson, of Indiana, presided at the evening session. Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, read a letter from Bishop Gahat, of Jerusalem, asking the American Board of Missions to support a missionary in Asia Minor. The report of the Women's Auxiliary was read by Bishop Paddock, of Massachusetts, and shows that in the four departments of missionary work during the past year that society had expended $23,412, and distributed $65,093 worth of supplies and clothing. The increase of expenditures over last year was $5,500. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Twing, Bishop Neil, of Kansas, and Bishop Clarkson, commending the labors of the society and efficiency of the Woman's Auxiliary to the mission work. There was no society in the church so much assistance to the missionary bishops. A resolution was adopted asking the Woman's Auxiliary to confer with the Domestic Committee, to see if trained nurses cannot be produced for hospital work.

YACHT RACE.

The ocean yacht race, twenty miles to windward and return, between the Dauntless and Mohawk, was won by the former easily, the Mohawk being far behind.

REORGANIZATION OF MISSOURI PACIFIC.

The stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at a meeting to-day, resolved that the stockholders and bondholders appoint a committee to agree on a plan for the reorganization of their mutual interests, and to come to a proper understanding as to how far their interests assimilate.

More Trouble at Panama.

PANAMA, October 16.—The National Government overturned the State Government on the 12th instant, and imprisoned President Arozemena and several of his subordinates. The change was effected without disorder of any kind. Greytown had been attacked by bands of men and the Governor killed. Troops were sent to the relief of the city.

Another Great Fire.

Virginia, Nev., Almost Totally Destroyed.

Business Part of the Place Swept Away.

Ten Thousand People Without Shelter.

GREAT SUFFERING ANTICIPATED.

No Estimate of Total Loss, but It is Up in the Millions.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 26.—A great fire is now raging in Virginia City, which broke out early this morning. Six or seven blocks are already destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 26.—Later intelligence from Virginia City says: A dispatch just received at the office of the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company here, says: Virginia north of Taylor street is all burnt. Our mills and works are all gone. The fire is still raging. The engines are useless. There is no water.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 26, 2 P. M.—The fire is still spreading. The Catholic church and other buildings will be blown up. The Ophir Works and the Bank of California building are burned. The whole business part of the town is destroyed. The Catholic church is now burning. Thousands of the inhabitants are rendered homeless.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 26.—Owing to the destruction of the telegraph office and the press of private dispatches over the lines, it has been difficult to obtain any connected information concerning the Virginia fire. The following, however, is undoubtedly correct as far as it goes. The fire broke out about daylight, in a dwelling on a street near Taylor, a point at about the southwestern limit of the business and thickly settled portions of the city. It spread, extending eastward toward the ravine in which are situated the works and mills of several prominent mines, reaching as far as F street northward. The flames crossed Union and Sutton streets, covering a space of about ten blocks, comprising, in the words of one dispatch, almost every decent building in the town. As the fire worked up C street, offices of the *Territorial Enterprise* and *Chronicle* were destroyed. Piper's Opera House was next in flames, and it became evident that the railroad depot and hoisting works of the Consolidated Virginia were in danger. The water supply was inadequate, and the engines of little use. Recourse was had to blowing up buildings. It was too late, however, and in a few moments the depot and hoisting works were on fire. The latter were recently completed at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, and were the finest on the Comstock lode. Continuing to the north and east, the partially completed mill of the California Mine and Consolidated Virginia were soon in flames, which spread still further north to the ravine, which formed the boundary. The whole business portion of the town is in ashes—hotels, churches, county buildings, newspaper, banks, offices, express office, all are swept away. Over ten thousand persons are homeless. The wind is piercing, and much suffering is anticipated. Temporary shelter can be prepared.

It is impossible at present to conjecture the amount of loss. The destruction of the mills and hoisting works above referred to will prostrate many of the mining companies. The ruin is a radius of a few hundred feet. Fortunately the shafts of both Ophir and Consolidated Virginia were both closed, and no one was left down in the mines. The Ophir men say that possibly their mine may escape, as the supposition is that the building was of light frame, and might burn without destroying the machinery. The loss of buildings and merchandise in Gold Hill must be very great, although covered to a great extent by insurance. It is not known at what extent the mills and hoisting works were insured, except in case of the Ophir, where the loss is placed at $1,000,000, against which but two hundred thousand dollars, insured for $80,000 in this city.

The news created the greatest excitement, owing to the contradictory nature of the private dispatches received. California street was full of wild rumors, and the telegraph and newspaper offices were besieged with people anxious for seeking intelligence. As might have been expected, stocks felt the effect of the disaster, and when the board opened on the call of *Ophir* there was a tremendous rush, the stock selling as low as 35¾. Consolidated Virginia sold at 210, but fell subsequently rallied. The talk on the street was very gloomy.

At first it was supposed that the disaster would entail the ruin of every page of all work in the Bonanza mines, and that the recently reported breaking in of the water would flood the mines, and a general panic and depression ensued. This, however, soon gave way to a better feeling. It was soon ascertained that the Gould & Curry works were all right, as was also the Savage. This was considered the first good news, and so far as the stock market was concerned, as the Bonanza ran and will be worked through the Gould & Curry tunnels. The fire is still raging. The engines are useless. There is no water.

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SAN FRANCISCO, October 26.—Additional *Call* special from Virginia says: The good fortune which shifted and the south end of the town was saved, but the fire still swept on northwardly. The town presented a scene of the wildest confusion and panic. The streets were blocked with people and household furniture. The recent scourge of typhoid fever caused the presence of many helpless invalids, who were being carried to places of safety by friends. The extortionate demands of the owners of vehicles, in one case, caused the lynching of a man on B street endeavored to engage a teamster, and unable to comply with his demands, in desperation drew a pistol and shot the driver dead.

MONTREAL.

Guibord to be Buried November 18—Failure of the Moisic Iron Company.

MONTREAL, October 26.—The latest official news in connection with the Guibord matter, is that the remains will be buried on the 18th of November next. Having died on that day six years ago, the remains of the priest, during the interval, have been consigned to the ravages of the insatiable destroyer, the rat, and nothing but a few bones will be found in the coffin when it is opened.

The Moisic Iron Works suspended to-day. Liabilities large. The Morris Run Coal Company of Pennsylvania has filed a claim against the company for over $350,000.

Memphis Habeas Corpus Case.

MEMPHIS, October 25.—The case of J. M. Tighe, arrested on a requisition from Governor of Kentucky and approved by the Governor of Tennessee, for the alleged obtaining of goods from Procter & Gamble, of Cincinnati, under false pretenses, was argued before the Probate Court to-day on a writ of *habeas corpus*, the Attorney General representing the State of Ohio. The Judge will deliver his decision to-morrow. In the meantime Tighe is released on $2,000 bail, and has instituted suit against J. J. Smith and others who arrested him and put him in irons for $50,000 damages.

CASUALTIES.

Killed by Falling Through a Hatchway—Fall From a Trapeze.

CINCINNATI, October 26.—A lad named George Hempelmann fell through a hatchway from the third floor to the cellar on Seventh street, yesterday. He died in a few minutes.

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Schooner Lasalle Wrecked.

CHICAGO, October 26.—Information has been received here to-day that the schooner Lasalle went ashore at Two Rivers Point during Monday night's gale. This is one of the finest vessels on the lakes, being valued at $40,000 to $50,000. She had a cargo of 20,000 bushels of wheat, owned and shipped by parties in Chicago. The ship is fully insured in the Ætna Company, and the cargo for $24,000 in the Phœnix, Pacific, Amazon and Northwestern. It is considered probable that she will go to pieces by this time. The storm of Monday night was very severe, but up to this time no other disasters to shipping are reported.

Crushed to Death.

LOUISVILLE, October 26.—John O'Connor, baggage master on the Louisville, Paducah and Southwestern Railroad, while engaged in the car, heard a whistle, and ran to the door to see if danger was ahead. He had hardly recovered from his sleep, and stumbling, fell under the wheels, and was crushed to death. The accident occurred at Beaver Dam station, on Monday night.

Failure in Maine.

PORTLAND, ME., October 26.—H. Wiggin & Co., of Ellsworth, lumbermen and traders, are reported failed with heavy liabilities. Their failure throws four hundred men out of employment.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

WORTHLESS SMOOTHBORE GUNS

IN OUR COAST FORTIFICATIONS.

What It will Cost to Render Them Serviceable.

Educational Exhibit at Centennial.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26, 1875.

Worthless Guns in Coast Fortifications.

All of our extensive system of coast fortifications are now supplied with the Rodman smooth-bore guns. The Ordnance Bureau pronounce these guns to be now useless for defense against iron-clads. It is estimated that it would take a hundred million dollars to supply our fortifications with the improved steel guns now in use by the principal military powers of Europe. This, of course, is out of the question. There are two plans, however, by which the smooth-bores can be converted into rifled guns. One plan is estimated to cost twenty millions, and the other five millions. Extensive experiments are now being made with these plans on the New England coast, and Congress will at the next session, be called upon to decide between them.

Educational Exhibit at the Centennial.

General John Eaton, Commissioner of Education, has just returned from Philadelphia, where he went to consult with the proper authorities and representatives of educational interests from different sections of the country in regard to the educational exhibit at the Centennial next year. He reports the exhibit as making very gratifying progress. He also speaks in favorable terms of the progress of the exhibit of woman's work in the United States during the century, and says it may now be considered an assured success. Work has commenced on their exhibition building.

WASHINGTON, October 26, 1875.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Chas. H. Toll Postmaster at Clinton, Iowa. M. McClellan has been appointed United States Gauger for the Third District of Ohio.

NEW MINISTERS RECEIVED.

The President to-day received the new Chilian Minister, and afterwards the new Minister from Austria, both of whom were presented by the Secretary of State. The usual addresses of courtesy were made.

RICHMOND, VA.

Formal Inauguration of the Statue of Stonewall Jackson—An Imposing Display.

RICHMOND, VA., October 26.—The formal inauguration of the statue presented to Virginia by a number of English gentlemen took place to-day. The imposing pageant and interesting ceremonies combined to make the grandest demonstration ever witnessed in this city. The streets were filled to overflowing, and it is estimated that there were fifty thousand strangers in the city. All the prominent buildings and residences were gaily decorated with flags, pennants and the flags of all nations, the English and American predominating. The procession, which was magnificent in every way successful, was an hour and a half passing a given point. The military and civic display was headed by all the city military, infantry and artillery, visiting companies from Norfolk, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Staunton, Wilmington, Raleigh and North Carolina, corps of cadets, surviving members of many of the commands of the late war, men riding on the Republican and Democratic societies of Richmond, singing societies, besides long ranges of carriages and all other vehicles, containing many distinguished individuals. The colored organizations were headed by Governor Kemper and the line headed by General Joseph E. Johnston and staff, and followed by the Governor of Virginia and staff and the members of the Government and officials. As it passed the Central Presbyterian rooms, at the corner, windows of which sat Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, her daughter and friends, the enthusiasm was unbounded. When it passed her window it was said her a touching tribute, bathing in front and with uncovered heads during the entire ceremonies. Governor Kemper made the introductory address, in which he spoke in the most terms of the occasion and in eulogy of Jackson.

Rev. Dr. M. D. Hoge was the orator of the day, and in his address alluded to the condition of the country, and said that a soldiers' parole was a sacred thing, and the followers of Jackson, as a general, had kept their word true to their parole and to the Union of these American States, but at the time they felt it was a command their hearts' love when it returns to the great fundamental principle of the Constitution, which gives to each State equal rights with Massachusetts and New York.

At the close of the oration the statue was unveiled amid the cheers of the multitude, the firing of musketry and the booming of cannon. General Jackson's only child, a little girl of thirteen, then stepped up and pulled the cord, received with loud and continued cheers. The city to-night is brilliantly illuminated, and there is a beautiful display of fireworks on Capitol Square.

FIRE RECORD.

Austin, Miss., Nearly Wiped Out.

MEMPHIS, October 25.—Private telegrams from Helena, Ark., say that the greater portion of Austin, Miss., was burned to-day. No particulars have been received.

The *Appeal's* Helena special says that last night at 11 o'clock a fire was discovered in the rear part of Dunaway's dry goods store in Austin, Miss., which spread rapidly and soon destroyed the entire business portion of the town, causing great loss to the people of that place. After the alarm was given every citizen turned out to assist in subduing the flames from spreading, but there was no way to get water at the time, and little could be done to arrest the progress of the flames. A few business row, consisting of ten large business houses, was consumed. By hard work the flames were prevented from crossing the street to the residence portion of the place, which would have caused a much greater loss and much suffering. L. M. Dearing's grocery store, with a stock valued at $5,000, is a total loss. Asher & Co., dry goods, $5,000; Max Levy, dry goods, $2,000; Nibbs's grocery store, $2,000; Mr. Odom, two stores, with stock, valued at $4,000, together with the books and $200 in cash, all lost; Henry Jacobs, dry goods, $3,000; Schaup, owner of the building, $4,000. In the second story was a Masonic lodge, which also lost; Palmer & Frehevell, drugs, $5,000; Gross & Niblett's saloon, $2,000; McCann block, occupied by Jacques & Co., $3,000; Bell, dry goods, and law offices, $6,000. The total loss will amount to $50,000 or more, on which there is very little insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries.

Stafford, Conn.—$25,000.

HARTFORD, October 26.—Valley Cotton Mill, in Stafford, was burnt last night. Loss $25,000; partially insured.

Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, October 26.—A soap factory on the corner of Sixth and Birch streets, owned by Sutton & Miller, was destroyed by fire last night.

Aurora, Ill.—$35 000.

AURORA, ILL., October 26.—The Blackhawk Mills were burned here this morning. Loss $35,000; insurance unknown. Jameson & Hoard, the lessees, lose $20,000 in flour, feed, &c., etc. This is insured for $5,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Cincinnati, Indiana—$25,000.

CINCINNATI, October 26.—The *Commercial's* Centreville, Indiana, special says a fire this morning destroyed G. L. Wrenick's and J. E. Tighe's dry goods stores. The conflagration originated in the grocery establishment of Parlor and H. C. Leesond; Mrs. Tuttle's millinery and contents. The loss is estimated at $25,000. The timely arrival of a steamer from Richmond and the exertions of the citizens only prevented further loss. Insurance about $9,000.

CASUALTIES.

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The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

MERE expectancy of a Republican victory will not bring it. Work will.

OLEBILLALLEN has left us, and PERSHING is preparing to go to meet him.

AFTER fifteen months' rule of the Wisconsin "Reformers" the State expenditures exceed the revenues by $300,000, and this is the way it works everywhere.

LET every Republican voter remember that a vote this year is a vote also for next year, a vote for the Republican party of the nation as well as for the Republican party of Pennsylvania. Strengthen by your votes the general party for the great contest of the Centennial year. Every Republican in the State ought to look at it in this light, and feel the responsibility that lies upon him personally. The issues of next year are scarcely less important than the issues of the war. The Keystone State did not lag then; let it lead now.

THE recall of ALLEN to Ohio, after making but one speech in this State, indicates that the venerable old demagogue must have made a fool of himself on Monday night, or that some new rascality in manipulating the election returns in Ohio is contemplated. The former is probably the nearest guess. Certainly any party pretending to be decent *should* be ashamed of that Monday night speech of his, and we have charity enough to believe that the Democratic leaders here *were* ashamed of it. They did the wisest possible thing for themselves in sending the old dotard home.

DESPERATE from defeat, past and impending, the Democrats are striving to revive the "third term" humbug, when they know that there is as much chance of President GRANT being run for a third term as there is of Pope GREGORY VII. coming back to run for a second term on the death of PIUS IX.

GETTING tired of it. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, a prominent English statesman, in a recent discussion of the expiring European commercial treaties and the protectionist movement, expresses the opinion that the danger of an abandonment of free trade principles by some of the Continental governments is not "entirely chimerical."

AN OFFICIAL statement just prepared of the operations of the free delivery postal system in eighty-seven of the principal cities of the country for the last fiscal year shows that the postage on local matter exceeded the total expense of the service by $77,345 58. This is the first time in the history of the service that the postage on local matter has equalled the expenses.

WITH the full vote of the State we have in Pennsylvania at least forty thousand Republican majority, and it is the bounden duty of Republicans to see that every vote is gotten out, thereby not only insuring to the party its fullest expression of power on the general result, but also making sure of the success everywhere of the Republican local tickets. Our full vote this year will place Pennsylvania in her rightful position at the head of the Republican column next year.

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IN his wild harrangue on the South Side on Monday night Governor ALLEN, of Ohio, said that his State was Democratic by fifty thousand majority two weeks before the election, but that money came in and bought votes enough to give a victory to the Republican party, which was tantamount to saying that Democratic votes are an article of public merchandise, and can be bought and sold at will. He also intimated that a good many of the Democrats of Allegheny county were ready to sell their ballots to the highest bidder. What do they think of these slanderous insults, and of the men at whose instance the wretched traducer was induced to come here and open his batteries of calumny upon the rank and file of the very party in whose behalf he professed to speak?

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives the particulars of an archæological discovery that promises to be of great interest to scientists, which was made a short while ago by a party of gentlemen from Cincinnati, who had been sent as a committee of the Board of Trade to investigate the feasibility of a route for a railroad through the Kentucky mountains. The discovery was made in Fleming county, a few miles from Flemingsburg. Under a ledge of sandstone, and partially buried, they came upon thirteen sandstone boxes or basins, eighteen inches or more in depth, and an average of six feet in diameter. They were neatly fashioned and finished with a considerable degree of taste. Each was supplied with a cone-shaped cover, fitted to it with great nicety, and bore evidence of once having been sealed. These vessels, which, when found, were nearly all in perfect condition, were arranged in a mathematical circle, the distance between them being about seven feet. The persons who examined them seemed to be of the opinion, from their general shape, and from the fact that each of them had a narrow outlet at the side, that they may have been used for some Druidical rite by the race who vanished ages ago. Further examinations in the neighborhood are to be made. Nearly every branch of natural science has been illustrated with specimens gathered within the limits of that State.

A FORGERY.

"Evil communications corrupt good manners." The *Post*, demoralized and degraded by supporting a bribe-taker for one of the chief State offices, has added forgery to its other follies. It published yesterday the following as emanating from the Republican County Committee:

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, October 23, 1875.

* * * * * * *

It will not be advisable for the press to enter into any controversy with the *Post* newspaper concerning its malicious charges touching the fees and commissions collected by the City Attorney. Any discussions of this subject at this time can only have a tendency to defeat the State and county ticket. The best policy is silence.

No such circular was ever issued by the Republican County Committee, nor did it ever emanate from any other authorized quarter. It is a brazen forgery, and the publishers of it have not even the excuse of ignorance to plead. They know better than to suppose any such circular was ever framed or thought of by those to whom it is attributed.

We are able to speak by authority when we say that the Republican County Committee never thought the matter spoken of worthy of a moment's consideration. All its meetings have been open to the public, and all its acts have been made public promptly. Its members know that the City Solicitor could not pocket any commissions collected in suits instituted by the city, and that the electioneering stories of the *Post* are the sheerest fabrications. They have not, therefore, thought it worth while to bother themselves with the puerilities of that sheet. The latter was mean enough and low enough in its fabrications about the city suits; what need was there to add to that degradation a forgery so barefaced as the above?

THE GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED.

OLD BILL ALLEN, in his speech on the South Side on Monday night, showed his old rebel proclivities by denouncing the Government of the Union as oppressive and tyrannical. He said:

"OF ALL THE INSTRUMENTALITIES THAT WERE EVER DEVISED BY MANKIND FOR OPPRESSING THE MANY AND ENRICHING THE FEW, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN THE WORST."

When a man gets to denouncing his own Government, and calling it the worst on the face of the earth, when he knows that it is not, and that it is really the best, he is not only far gone in treason but low down in demagogism. If we had a tyrannical government, such croakers as he would not be permitted to run up and down through the earth denouncing it. Fortunately, the people know that their government is a good and liberal one, and they will take good care that it does not fall into the hands of such libellers of it as Old BILL ALLEN and his party friends.

BEWARE OF BOGUS TICKETS.

Every candidate on the Democratic ticket, under the insane delusion that he has a chance of being elected, is engaged in circulating bogus Republican tickets, with his own name inserted therein. This is a fraud and a cheat, and should be treated as such. Let every Republican voter refuse to receive tickets from Democratic hands. Take no ticket which you are not sure is genuine; and compare your ticket, before you vote it, with the authorized Republican poster at the polls. If it bears that comparison you will know you have not been imposed on.

HON. C. L. POORMAN, OF OHIO,

An eloquent speaker, and formerly a resident of Pittsburgh, will speak to-night, on the South Side.

On Thursday night in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards.

On Friday night in New Virginia, Mercer county, and on Saturday night in Connellsville, Fayette county.

Mr. POORMAN addresses himself mainly to the laboring men, and they should embrace this rare chance to hear him.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, in commenting upon the fact that Governor HARTRANFT has not been assailed in this campaign by his opponents, says:

"It must be regarded as something remarkable that after three years of added service the opposition is unable to bring a charge against Governor Hartranft. The leaders are compelled to testify to his integrity and high deserving as a public man. Had he blundered his blunders would now be made the most of. Had he administered the affairs corruptly the fact would now be made to tell against him. But he has neither blundered nor sinned against honor or honesty. Few governors have been more sorely tried, and none have borne severe trial so entirely to the satisfaction of the masses. He stands conspicuously out among public men as a man of sound judgment, great executive ability and unblemished personal worth."

PUBLIC attention is directed to two articles published in this morning's COMMERCIAL: the reply of State Treasurer MACKEY to the report of the so-called Treasury Investigating Committee, and the communication from Waynesburg, setting forth some facts in the history of the individual who moved the appointment of that Committee in the House of Representatives last winter, and who has served on it at most of its meetings during the past six months. They fit together nicely.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The monument to the Pilgrims at Plymouth has received its tablet.

The *Post* is doing Governor Hartranft an immense service. Thanks!

Every Republican who fails to vote helps to forward the Democratic ticket.

Denver, Colorado, is to be made the headquarters of a new military department.

A Michigan beast lately sold his wife to another brute for fifty dollars, throwing in a cow to boot.

"Little shall I grace my cause in speaking for myself," said Pershing, and so he observes strict silence.

The present population of Washington Territory is 26,000, an increase of nearly 5,000 during the last two years.

Governor Allen should remember that predictions for November are hazardous. November is a foggy month.

The most striking argument for reform yet brought forward by the Allegheny county Democracy is brick-bats.

Now is the time in which to step down and out of your indifference, and get a sense of true political inwardness.

Moody says he would like to be able to speak through a man's brain to all the American clergy. Wouldn't Allen's fog-horn do?

A "sassy" feature of social existence in Stark county, Indiana, is that every widow in the county owns a cranberry swamp.

Journalistic amenities. A Louisiana paper refers to a contemporary as "an addled buckass of the Tallapoosa, lying at Portsmouth. It is to be exhibited at Philadelphia, as a matter of course: and long may it wave.

A colossal statue of "Liberty" in her great single "act of enlightening the world," which is to be done by a "luminous aureola bursting from its forehead, and spreading its rays far over the great sea," the gift of Frenchmen, is to be erected on Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

"Mount Holyoke Seminary has supplied one hundred and fifteen wives for missionaries." Holy yoke. How appropriate.

POLITICAL.

State.
CLARION COUNTY ALL RIGHT.
Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLARION, PA., October 23, 1875.

The Republican County Committee of this county met here to-day, for the purpose of a final consultation in reference to the campaign during the next ten days. The several districts of the county were all represented, and the reports of the members of the committee are of the most cheering character. Our forces are well organized, and the party are in the best of spirits, well satisfied of our ability to win on the second of November next. We will poll our full Republican vote in this county at the election, and will give a good account of ourselves. The Prohibitionists have no supporters in our county, as the honest, loyal Republicans of this county take no stock in the Democratic side show that seeks to draw Republicans from their allegiance to principles and party, for the purpose of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The county committee are not holding any meetings, our work being more effective without them. The Democratic meetings held thus far in the county have been miserable failures, and their leaders are complaining bitterly among themselves of the apathy existing in their ranks. The change of base on the financial question is as bitter a pill to the rank and file of their party in this county, as it was for the vote for Greeley. Their old politicians, who were wont to stump the county and hold forth at their meetings, refuse to speak for them, and their places are filled by some young aspirants for future political honors, who, by their unscrupulous assertions, are disgusting the honest, thinking portion of their party, and the results is that their meetings are adding to the Republican vote.

SIGMA.

People of Bradford county, Democrats as well as Republicans, predict that Piollet will run a thousand behind his ticket in his own county. They know him well, up in Bradford, and they know that he has not a single element of fitness for the office of State Treasurer. If a man's honesty in everyday life is not such as to inspire the confidence of those with whom he is brought in constant contact, he is certainly not honest enough to receive the votes of citizens residing in other parts of the State.

The Wilkesbarre correspondent of the Scranton *Republican* thus ventilates a piece of Democratic rascality in Luzerne county: Copies of the registry lists were attempted to be made by the County Commissioners, but Chairman Chase has unearthed a condition of things in regard to the north and middle districts of Wilkesbarre and south district of Blakely and Dickson City which show a system of high-handed chicanery. Immediately upon the discovery application was made to the court and an injunction secured restraining the County Commissioners from issuing the lists to the places named until corrected, and application will be made to-day for the continuance of the injunction restraining them from sending out a single list until all are examined and the facility for "repeating" ferreted out and corrected. To explain, the list made by the Commissioners for the north district of Wilkesbarre had in it 414 names, but there was nothing to indicate their locality in the district, the several headings of the list seemed purposely left vacant. The list for the middle district of the same township contained 238 of the same names that appeared in the above and there was the like absence of description. The middle district has been recently cut from the north district, and the 414 set down for the north district were all that the two were now entitled to, but as the lists were made a chance was afforded for 238 votes to be repeated. John McGavin, the register of the north district, and Edward Lynotts, of the middle district, were summoned and at the Commissioners' office yesterday under the supervision of the Commissioners and Chairman Chase the list was gone through and the names of those properly entitled to vote in the north district, 191 in number, were left standing in the register for that district, and the 238 belonging to new middle district left standing in their proper registry. This gives the two districts their legitimate vote to-day, and excludes the rascally piece of "inflation" that aimed to give license for fraudulent increase to 712. In the south district of Blakely the vote was 776. Dickson it has been cut from the district, and properly the vote should be divided, each having in its own registry the names of the voters living within its boundaries. But the lists as made by the Commissioners each had 776 names, an "inflation that would have increased the vote of Blakely as such by upwards of 1,500. What a glorious time there might have been for "repeating" up in Blakely if Mr. Chase's ever vigilant and searching eye had not discovered only a few palpable fraud. William Shea, the register, was directed to appear here, and did so, but the matter was postponed until Wednesday, when the list will be corrected and disinfected. It is evident that similar frauds are attempted in districts in Scranton and elsewhere, and the entire lot of registers will be investigated and corrected.

General.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "We have no desire to create false hopes, but we assure our readers that the best informed Republicans expect to carry the State."

Clerk of the House Edward McPherson is doing more hard work in the canvass than any other Republican orator. He was the first to take the stump, and has been speaking constantly since the campaign opened.—*Daily Advertiser*.

General Hayes has had the honor of laying out successively the three most prominent Democratic leaders of Ohio, Pendleton, Thurman and Allen. Since the war he has been three times a candidate for Governor and twice for Congress, and was never defeated. Not a bad record, that.

The Boston *Journal* grows tired of Mr. Bowles' persistent Pharaohism in the columns of the Springfield *Republican*, and gently remarks that "the twaddle about independence and purity is nauseating." A good many people are becoming of the opinion that it is not always the loudest professor that has the best character.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

The leading Democratic paper of Michigan says of Mr. Chandler: "In this State, where he is best known, and to which he is indebted for his political fortunes, his appointment will be looked upon in every respect as a good one. He is universally recognized as a man of extraordinary energy, and his personal honesty has never been questioned."

The Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana is in the throes of preparation for the next State Convention, and the platform for the same. There is a strong effort to commit the party to the Ohio ragbaby departure which is as sturdily resisted by the hard-money Democrats who are strong in the committee. The result of the Pennsylvania election will probably assist them to a decision.

Dodd, the enterprising Gas Commissioner, has condescended to throw some light on the Wood county business. He says of the 4,000 voters imported into Wood, 3,000 were Democrats, and so he thought he had a right to offer that thousand majority "to help us out." If Dodd's meter registers accurately, this is an important addition to the history of the Perrysburg fraud.—*Dayton Journal*.

We have a private letter from a friend in Hardin county—a prominent and responsible gentleman—containing this passage: "We (the Republicans) were beaten in this county by importations, and the vote shows it. There were 5,750 votes polled in this county, and it could not poll 5,000 to-morrow." This shows that Wood county is not the only place where Dodd's little game has been played. A close investigation would probable reveal the fact that the "helping out" business has been more extensive than the unsuspecting public dreams of.—*Ohio State Journal*.

Threatenings and slaughter against the New York Democracy are breathed by the brethren in Pennsylvania as well as in Ohio. Here is the Titusville *Courier* talking in this way: "The deep and unforgiving resentment against the Tammany Democrats for their perfidious conduct toward our Ohio brethren in their hour of trial is universal with the Democracy of this State, and it has nerved them to greater exertion than ever. The Keystone Democrats will take no step backward. Every day there is coming fresh evidence that the people will declare against contraction. With the bright prospects before us, we call upon every man to consecrate himself to the good work from this time on to the election."

PERSONAL.

Mr. George A. Bell declines any longer to be of Plymouth church's chime.

It is rumored that Horace White will soon return from Europe and resume the editorship of the Chicago *Tribune*.

Landis, who shot Carruth, is the son of an old Pennsylvania Dutch couple from the Landis Valley. He married the uppish Miss Meade, who liked money, but soon grew weary of Mahanoy Landis, and now stands indicted and indicted for murder. Moral: marry abreast of you.

Professor Tice, the St. Louis weatherologist, very narrowly escaped death at Washington the other evening. He was taken with inflammation of the lungs from exposure in saving a life in the North river, and took too large a dose of an opiate to relieve pain. The physicians at one time despaired of saving him.

The Episcopalians of Iowa have not yet done contending over that vacant bishopric. It has been regarded as settled that the Rev. Dr. Ecleston had been elected really and fairly: but when he came up appeal to the House of Bishops signed by delegates from seventeen of the thirty-three parishes represented in the convention, in which it is declared that upon the sixteenth ballot, when Dr. Ecleston was announced as elected, they voted against him.

A good story is related of Col. W., of Brattleboro, Vt. During the trial of a case at the last term of court, the Colonel was the principal witness for the defense in the suit. While the Colonel was being subjected to a rigid cross-examination by the plaintiff's attorney, the following questions were asked him: D.—Col. W., you told the plaintiff to get out of the bank and go to the devil, didn't you? Col.—I did. D.—Did he go? Col.—I believe he did, as the last I saw of him he was entering your office. Tableau.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Last Democratic Howdy Demonstration Reacting on the Party—Curtin and His Friendship for the Toilers—His Iron Clad Note—Friendship in the Shape of Two Per Cent. a Month—Democrats Disgusted with the Nomination of Jeff. Boyer for Senator, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLEFONTE, PA., October 25, 1875.

It is generally conceded that the bad conduct of the Democrats who were brought here by a free ride on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad from Lock Haven and intermediate points, to attend the Curtin meeting last week, has tended more to demoralize the Democrats than to unite them in Curtin's way of thinking. Even the leading Democrats admit that the meeting will not benefit them in the least; for the moral of it is, that the Democratic temperance men who were counted on for Pershing, will now vote for Browne. Mr. Curtin has been treated very courteously by the Republicans of this town; but his late movements have forfeited all his claims for respect from that source, and they are now disposed to take issue with and class him where he belongs, among the bankrupt politicians and first-class demagogues. He, in his speeches, endeavors to lay great stress on his sympathy for the working and middle classes; yet, wherever his pecuniary interests lay, he uses them to the detriment of the very classes he declares himself in sympathy with. For instance, the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, of which he is one of the principal shareholders, not only charge exorbitant rates of freight, but they collect a commission in addition to freight to pay the station agents, with the exception of four. The worst feature of this is, that they allow their agents to collect a higher commission off their patrons than they are willing to pay themselves for the same services accordingly. This feature would be fully illustrated by a merchant, who would offer to sell calico for ten cents per yard, charging his customer an additional cent for cutting it off. In his banking operations, the same kind of sympathy is expressed. For instance, the Banking Company who parade his name at the head of their stockholders, to show its strength, lend money to the poor and middle classes by filling up the following note, with good indorsers at from one to two per cent. a month or more, when they can get it:

Bank Opens at 9 A. M.—Closes at 3 P. M.

No. ..... 8.....

Due..... BELLEFONTE, PA., ...187

.....after date.....promise to pay to the order of..... Centre County Banking Co., Bellefonte, Pa., ...DOLLARS, ...at the office of the .....Bank, ...without defalcation. Value received, ...with the per cent. collection, if not paid when due, without defalcation. Value received.

Comment on this note is unnecessary. It speaks for itself.

There are very few people here, who look upon Mr. Curtin as being worthy of confidence politically. They feel that he is a sore-head and a disappointed office-seeker, and the men who applaud him are principally those whom he used to call the "Pats and Barneys." Those whom he courts, he addressed after his defeat in 1860 at a ratification meeting, as being his enemies and traducers, and rising a step higher, in front of our Court House, he requested them "to behold your conqueror: you will see it myself during the coming four years." With these items fresh in the minds of Democrats, his following is not very enthusiastic, nor do they admit that his election is of any benefit to them.

Our meeting on Friday night was well attended and was addressed by General James A. Bisner, General Robert B. Beath and Prof. Howard Day. The latter gentleman has the ability and the force of his arguments; but he is only a "nigger," say they; yet when it comes to voting their votes are just as quick to button-hole that class of our fellow-citizens as they are those whom Curtin used to call "Pats and Barneys."

Republican meetings are being held every night, except Sunday, throughout the county. John G. Love, Esq., Chairman of our County Committee, and Daniel H. Hastings, Esq., our member of the State Central Committee, are indefatigable in their advocacy of Republican men and measures. A meeting was held on Wednesday evening at our Court House, to be addressed by Governor Noyes, of Ohio, and the Hon. Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, Pa.

Immediately after the nominations were made in this, the Democratic county ticket was made an aggressive movement; but since the Republicans have organized they are now on the defensive, and to add bad to worse, the Democratic Senatorial Conference of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield counties, held on the one hundred and forty-sixth ballot, nominated the notorious Dr. Jeff. Boyer, of Clearfield county, to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Wallace. This nomination fell like a thunder-bolt on several of the independent men of the party, who denounce the action of the conference in very bitter terms. Since Boyer offered to vote for Senator Cameron for a consideration, and tried to make it appear that he was offered a consideration when he attempted to explain the discrepancy of his own county have defeated him twice, as a majority nominated Wallace to the present in the Lower House, the last time being two years ago, when the Modocs scalped him and elected Dr. Potter, Dr. C. E. Earley, of Elk county, being his former successful competitor. The most of the leading Democrats here are free to admit that Phillet is a very loath but Boyer's nomination is an additional weight, which the Democracy will have to bear effectually to reform, about which the Democracy prate so liberally. In opposition to this Harrisburg crooker and his confederation of Sam. Josephs, the Republicans have nominated Hon. Samuel Christ, of Lock Haven. Mr. Christ is a lumber man of high standing and moral worth. He has been an honored member of the City Council for several years, and is a conscientious official. He is an industrious and active business man, full of public progress, and a man in whom his acquaintances have the most implicit confidence. This being a Democratic district, where the vote is largely in the majority, the Democracy in these nominations for Senator, have a golden opportunity to show their fidelity to the principle of reform, and if consistent will cast their ballots in favor of Mr. Christ. X.

Does Prohibition Aid Morality?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

When Prohibitionists propose to vote the ancient enemy of temperance, legislation, into power, on their way to a prohibitory law, they ought to be reasonably certain that this would promote temperance when they reach it; but there is no such certainty. At least, my experience leads me to the contrary belief. It is, at best, a doubtful experiment. I spent four summers and two winters in Indiana county, Pa., during a strict prohibitory rule, under the Local Option law. The first winter I had an attack of sore throat, such as I had been subject to from infancy, and for which I had found fruit acids and alcohol the specifics. In laying in my winter's provision, I had got no other stimulant than tea, not knowing that, in case of sickness, I could not get anything else that I might want; but the sickness came, and I found every form of alcohol, of which I had any experience, under the ban of a strict prohibitory law, and that to ask for it was to lay myself open to a charge of immorality.

I could get a half pint of whisky by sending four miles for a doctor, getting him to prescribe it, and then sending twelve miles to a drug store. I had no occasion for the doctor, but did need the whisky, and believe myself justified in lying, to get it. I select its risks carefully, for want of that half pint of whisky, which, without a prohibitory law, I could have got in the village within calling distance.

I believe that my life has been shortened many years and my usefulness curtailed to my power of reckoning, for lack of the medicine experience had taught me to use, and from injury, to me, that prohibitory law was prevented getting this medicine by a prohibitory law, of whose existence I knew nothing until it was too late to get around it.

I was also, in that prohibition county, thrown out of a sleigh and narrowly escaped instant death, through the drunkenness of a driver, and afterward learned that this was his normal condition.

I saw as many men under the influence of liquor while living in that county as I ever did in the same length of time while living in any country, in this county, where there never has been a prohibitory law.

After my first winter's experience in Indiana I laid in a supply of liquor for family use, and some of the strongest Republicans there in the neighborhood were in the habit of sending and coming to me for alcohol in case of sickness, and I supplied them supplied them until I felt that I could not afford it; even when I knew that the sick were suffering for want of it. While they suffered men got drunk, and every little while there was an excitement about some discovery of a rum hole kept by some miserable wretch who made whisky the bait to lead men to the lowest forms of vice and reputable citizens were, not unfrequently, implicated in aiding, abetting or concealing those violations of law; but those outrages did not account for the number of men whose appearance indicated the use of alcohol as a beverage.

The explanation came when I wanted some empty bottles, and my messenger brought me a "bottle of beer," with which he said he could have a cart load." These bottles had all contained "bitters," and bitters was where whisky, or rum, with an infusion of drugs.

Still, I read these lessons imperfectly until Maine repealed her long-lived experiment of prohibition, until I recalled all I had heard of the various devices used to evade the law in that State, the surgeon of which I brought into it in cases marked "Holy Bible," in coffins, in harness of four-in-hand, and so on until I had read the constabulary reports of that State, giving statistics of the amount sold by authority of the State during these prohibitory days. I then concluded that prohibition is a school for perjury and every lower form of falsehood and falsehood, and as such is more detrimental to public morals than any amount of drunkenness that ever has prevailed in this or any other land.

Lying is worse than drunkenness, and if, in the effort to make men sober, we convert them into liars and perjurers, we have done them an infinite injury, even if we succeed in securing their sobriety.

History proves that a majority of all the men in a nation may get drunk every time they get a good dinner, and still preserve the national independence; but it is impossible for a nation of liars to exist: for truth is the bond which holds society together, and if prohibition teaches one man to violate it by deceit and falsehood, for every one it prevents becoming a drunkard, it is or would be a national curse. The most prominent feature of the drinking is its contemptible concealments; the doing, knowingly, that of which the doer is ashamed, that which he knows he has no privilege—the sneaking in behind screens and curtains and painted windows, and dodging out when it is thought no one sees.

There is no question that Prohibitionists seek to prevent public morals, but there is a question as to whether their method is not a mistake. I, for one, believe it a failure, and that it is a failure as to preventing or greatly lessening drunkenness, and a very decided success as a school of lawbreaking and falsehood.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

The Dayton *Herald and Empire* says the Democratic party is a great deal more respectable since it lost the German vote. Its respectability seems to be in the inverse ratio of its numbers.

ANOTHER DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

Morgan R. Wise, the Distinguished Treasury Investigator, Judicially Investigated in the Greene County Courts—As Pretty a Record for a "Reformer" as Can be Found.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., October 25, 1875.

The Democratic statesman and Representative of Greene county, Morgan R. Wise, last winter introduced into the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania a resolution to investigate the State Treasurer. That resolution was carried, and a committee appointed; but, through some strange freak of parliamentary hocus-pocus, Morgan R. Wise was not made chairman of that committee, but he did succeed in getting a place on the committee at the other end. The committee has been in session for the past six months, Mr. Wise being in attendance from time to time, spending many weary hours no doubt investigating.

The Court of Common Pleas of Greene county being in session during the entire month of October, and Mr. Wise having a case of a peculiar character on the calendar for the third week, he found it necessary to leave the arduous duties of investigating the State Treasury and go home to prepare the defense to said case, in which one John Nyswaner was plaintiff, and the investigator, Morgan R. Wise, was defendant.

Two weeks ago Mr. Wise, through his counsel, moved the Court to continue the cause, on the grounds that M. R. Wise, the defendant, was a member of the House of Representatives, and was also a member of the State Treasury Investigating Committee, then in session, claiming his privilege. The President Judge promptly overruled the motion, and refused to continue the case. On Friday of last week the cause came on for trial. This suit was brought by John Nyswaner, the plaintiff, against Morgan R. Wise, on a note for $1,200, dated in 1868, and signed by Morgan R. Wise, on which there was a credit in 1868 of $230. The plaintiff proved the execution of the note by the defendant, and it to the jury and then rested.

The defense opened and offered to prove that the note in suit was given under duress; that Wise was operating a distillery from 1862 up to 1866, when the distillery and stock were seized by the Government for irregularities and frauds committed by him; that the plaintiff, who was the gauger at his distillery, by means of threats that he would make information against the defendant for irregularity and frauds practiced by him against the revenue laws, had obtained various sums of money from him, and that the note in suit was given to the plaintiff for his share of the lucre resulting from the frauds practiced.

Morgan R. Wise, the defendant, was called to the witness stand, and on his solemn oath said the note in suit was given by reason of the frauds and irregularities as above indicated, and that there was no other consideration in the note.

The plaintiff proved that the note was taken for money loaned Wise at various times before the date of the note, and that the credit on the note, then proceeded to call twelve of among the most prominent citizens of Waynesburg, of different politics, professions and occupations, who swore most positively that the character of Morgan R. Wise for truth and veracity is bad.

The defense attempted to sustain the character of Wise. They called eight witnesses, but most of them had heard his character assailed.

The jury found a verdict for the whole amount of the claim, with interest from date. And this is the man who introduced the resolution to investigate the Treasury! This is a specimen of the "reform" that the Democratic party propose to bring to the afflicted people in Greene county, where Wise is known, the Investigating Committee has been the subject of ridicule, and a by-word even among the Democrats. The people will certainly appreciate a report coming from a committee composed of such material!

VERITAS.

How to Vanquish the Stomach's Tormentor.

If the Enemy of mankind was permitted to exert his diabolical ingenuity in the invention of a new disease, he would scarcely devise one more worthy of his genius than dyspepsia. The dyspeptic sufferer is tormented by symptoms resembling those of almost every known malady, and is often worried into monomania by these conflicting and perplexing manifestations. A favorite though absurd initial delusion of the victim of chronic indigestion is that he or she has heart disease. Dyspepsia has often been pronounced incurable, but experience has shown that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will vanquish it, together with the constipation and bilious derangement which usually accompany it. Diseases of the kidneys and supposed rheumatic pains are also frequent concomitants of dyspepsia, but they, too, succumb to the above named invaluable corrective.

If You Have to be Strong, Healthy and Vigorous,

take E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. No other remedy an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether the result of excesses or of nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstring organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in 81 bottles. Office and Store, No. 29 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists.

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Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, weak nerves, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequence of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. It fines the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's. It has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on outside. Sold by your druggist. E. F. KUNKEL, proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

259 TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE. 259

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Send stamp. Salt and Stomach worms removed by DR. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. To have Tape Worm removed, patients must come on, but for all other worms, your druggist can procure 40. Ask for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1 00, and guaranteed. Send for circular. mwf2p&x

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CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum from the first day of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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W. C. BYERS'
Great Drug and Fancy Goods Depot,
Corner Penn Av. and Sixth St.,
And secure the bargains which he is now offering in the several departments.
The Finest Goods, Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices ever offered in Pittsburgh. No trouble to show goods.

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LEGAL.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the estate of JACOB EWART, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are request ed to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased will make known the same without delay to
GEORGE EWART,
SAMUEL EWART, Executors.
No. 299 Liberty street.
Pittsburgh, September 29, 1875. w

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27,
Semi-Weekly Dry Goods Report
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.
Citizens and Strangers will find one of the largest and most complete stocks of Dry Goods in the United States and everything at the Lowest Cash Prices, either Wholesale or Retail.

LARGE ARRIVALS
OF
New and Desirable Dress Goods,
AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
New Black Cashmeres, all qualities, from 50c to $1 50 a yard.
New Black Moh

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 26, 1875.

The loan market to-day was steady, ere being a fair request for accommodan from first-class borrowers, and as a neral rule the funds of the banks are in oderately active employment. Discount es while still moderately easy are a le firmer than a month or two ago, and hear of fewer loans made at the low es which were not infrequent then. The nter business at the banks is moderly active, as deposits are in pretty good lume. Exchange continues in sufficient pply to readily meet all requirements, d rules at par. Business in local stocks d securities is still quite dull. The ction sale at Mellwaine's stock es rooms, No. 106 Smithfield street, ld by John D. Bailey, auctioneer, s thinley attended and bidding was ite slow. The sales effected were few, ing as follows: Diamond National Bank, r value $100, sold at $108 per share; hcher Savings Bank, paid up value $55, d at $20 per share; Shoe and Leather nk, par value $100, sold at $50 per share.

addition to these sales, we hear of re- nt transactions in the following stocks: ty Insurance Company sold at $49 75 r share; Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon ilway Company, paid up value $35, sold $10 per share; Allegheny National ank, $50 par value, $65 25 bid; Pennsyl- nia Salt Manufacturing Company, sales $77; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. uis Railway, morigage bonds $75. We ve also heard of some sales of hypothe- ted stocks, at such low prices as to af- rd no quotation.

—A recent issue of the Chicago *Tribune* lls attention to the fact that ten of the ading banks of that city have during the st year sold the large sum of $418,000,000 exchange. That is to say, payments of nt mens money were effected through e agency of bills of exchange drawn by ese ten banks upon the banks outside of at city. The *Tribune* says:

"We submit this fact to the careful consid- ation of the gentlemen who insist that more oney is needed to meet the requirements of ade. Here was an actual payment made of ur hundred and eighteen millions of dollars rough the banks of Chicago without the em- oyment of a single dollar of currency. Ac- rding to the indationists, it should have quired an amount of greenbacks equal to e whole of the present outstanding issue to eet the requirements of the trade of Chica- one, without leaving a dollar for the other arts of the country!"

The fact urged above is a very import- nt one, that the larger operations of busi- ess are carried on by the use of bank redits, and without any further employ- ent of the circulating medium than is ecessary to adjust balances. This will al- ays be the case no matter how plentiful r valuable the currency may be. It is fer, more expeditious and more conven- nt to discharge indebtedness, or transfer rge amounts of funds by means of checks nd drafts than by means of bank notes or old. But to argue from this that it is im- ossible that there should be a scarcity of urrency is an extreme an error on the one ide as that of Mr. Wendell Phillips on the ther, when he proposes to have a currency so abundant as to perform the offices discharged, as instanced above, by bank drafts. There can be no doubt hat the revulsion of 1873, due as it rincipally was to other and more deeply- ated causes, was precipitated by the in- fficiency of the currency to meet the de- nands of trade at that time. The great ob- tacle in the way of comprehending the rue situation of the nation in regard to urrency questions appears to be in ignor- ng the fact that the amount of currency equired for our business expands and con- racts with the expansion and contraction f the nation's trade. To attempt to fix by egislation or by executive action the mount of currency so needed is as unwise nd impracticable as if the same authority were to attempt to fix the amount of sugar, lour or any other commodity to be used by the nation. Such a rule will inverisbly produce results like those the nation has experienced so thoroughly for the past few years.

—In addition to the remarks published yesterday on the proposed advances in freight from the West to the seaboard, the recent comments of the Chicago *Tribune*, a paper usually very moderate in its expressions in such subjects, are of interest. They are as follows:

"The prospect of a gigantic railway combination and a heavy rise in freights has excited considerable curiosity in business circles. If the rates now outlined are carried out, they will have a disastrous effect on the trade of the West for the next six months. It will doubtless stimulate shipments so long as navigation remains open, and then if Vanderbilt can keep his foot so firmly on Garrett's neck as to keep up freights to 60c per 100 cw to the seaboard on corn and wheat—about 31c per bushel for corn and 56c per bushel—shipments will still be active, unless there is a very large advance in foreign markets. These railway land pirates may as well understand that while the West has an immense crop, she has the means to hold it for six months at least, and that the railway scarcity will defeat itself if they put freights beyond a reasonable figure. This policy would be a bad one all round, as a adult Bill, as the monopolists may force it upon the West by their scandalous combinations. We shall see."

—The London *Times*, in its city article of the 13th, expresses itself as follows concerning some of the schemes for the rehabilita ion of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway:

It appears that strenuous opposition has arisen to the reconstruction scheme for the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, which has been hawked about for support these three months past. A Mr. Hodgeskin, who has filled various offices of importance in the United States, and who is President of one of its allied schemes—the United States Rolling Stock Company—yesterday addressed a meeting of bondholders at Leeds, in which he attacked the proposed rearrangement with much bitter energy and no small success. Among other things he said that the facts relative to the time had not been fairly put before the public in the proposal now backed by the bondholders, and refused the proposal to ratify it until receipts monthly to London while the line was not paying its working expenses. His opposition has no doubt, succeeded in ratifying it, and if he succeeds in preventing the English public subscribing more good money after bad he will have done some service, but as Mr. Hodge-kin proposes to pay at least $5,000,000 for his own scheme, it may be doubted whether he can be looked upon as a more reliable regenerator of the property. The majority of shareholders decided, however, to approve of the official scheme and to support a new committee acting with Mr. Hodgeskin.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 26, 1875.	10:30	12:30	2:00	A.M'T.	P.M'T.	P.M
Gold	115¼	115¼	115¼			
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122	....	118¼			
5-20's, 1904	118¼	....	118¼			
5-20's, 1865	118¼	....	118¼			
5-20's, 1865, registered	118¼	....	118¼			
5-20's, 1867, registered	119¾	....	120			
5-20's, 1867	120¼	....	120¾			
10-40's	115¼	....	115¼			
10-40's, coupons	115¼	....	115¾			
Currency 6's	122½	....	123½			
New 5 per cents	115¼	....	115¾			
Western Union Tel	77	....	....			
Pacific Mail	46¾	....	46¾			
N. Y. Central	104½	....	....			
Erie	17	....	....			
Michigan Central	61	....	61			
Michigan Southern	60¾	....	60¾			
Chicago & Northw'n	87¾	....	87¾			
Wabash common	....	....	....			
Ohio & Mississippi	16½	....	16½			
Hannibal & St. Joe	20½	....	20½			
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....			

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 115¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Money 2¼@5 per cent; closing at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 7 per cent. Customs receipts $242,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $250,000. Produce exports $3,922,000. Clearings $23,000,000. Sterling firm at 479¾@483¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 115¾ and closed at 115¾, the two extremes of the day. Rates paid for borrowing were 1-64 and 1-32 per cent. per diem, and 3 and 2 per cent. per annum; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds firm in active afternoon dealings. Stock business was in Union Pacific land grants, which sold at 98, do sinking funds advanced to 88, Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds were firm at 85¾. Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse division, sold at 98, Michigan Southern seconds at 102¾, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy eighths at 115¾, Cleveland and Pittsburgh consolidated sinking funds at 108, Rock Island seven at 106¾ and Ohio and Mississippi seconds at 66. Stage securities quiet. Stocks opened quiet, and in the general list there was a decline of from ¼@¾ per cent. Missouri Pacific, however, declined from 19¾ to 19¾, rallied to 20 and quiet later reacted to 19¾. Western Union fell off from 77¾ to 76¾, Union Pacific from 67 to 66¾, Michigan Central from 61¾ to 61, Lake Shore from 60¾ to 60, Northwestern from 87¾ to 87, Erie from 17¾ to 16¾ and Hannibal and St. Joseph from 21¼ to 20¾. Pacific Mail advanced from 46¾ to 47¼ and reacted to 46¾. Toward one o'clock the market became set in, and at second call prices in some instances showed a partial recovery. Illinois Central advanced to 94¾ during the last hour of business. Stocks were firm and prices higher on the general list. Michigan Central made the greatest advance, selling from 61 to 61¾ and closing sales at 61¾. Lake Shore advanced to 60¾, Pacific of Missouri to 20¾, Pacific Mail to 47¼, Northwestern to 87¾, Rock Island to 87¾, Union Pacific to 67¾, Hannibal and St. Joseph to 21¼ and Chicago and Indiana Central to 6¾. In final sales Missouri Pacific closed at 20¼, the two extremes of the day having been 19¾ and 20¾. Illinois Central sold at 94@94¾. The Commercial says: "We hardly think arrangements are on foot to settle the past due interest on the Columbus bonds (a which default was made by the lessee, the Pennsylvania Central Company, last April. There is, we believe, a fair prospect of some sort of early settlement." A meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad company was to-day held to receive the report of the committee appointed to confer with the President and directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. The committee made a report showing that during the three years and three months in which the road has been leased to the Atlantic and Pacific Company, the net earnings have been $4,099,275 and the disbursements for interest on funded debt, rentals and dividends (not including quarterly dividend last declared) have been $473,987, showing a deficit of $474,712 on obligations contemplated by its lease, besides some $300,000 taxes due and not provided for. The committee say: "We would suggest that if the stockholders would come forward and take the $1,884,000 third mortgage bonds at 75 per cent. then the floating debt could be relieved, and by the stockholders foregoing their rental for a few years we have no doubt that with proper management the future growth of business on the road will in time make their stock of value, otherwise the third mortgage bondholders, the most of whom are floating debt creditors, may ask for their rights, and in that case take the property. In any event we would recommend that if the leases of the several branches, excepting, perhaps, that to Candelet, cannot be cancelled, that they be so modified as not to prove a loss to the company in operating them." Transactions at the Stock Exchange 122,000 shares, of which 27,000 were Pacific Mail, 25,000 Western Union, 6,500 Northwestern common, 4,000 St. Paul common, 8,000 Erie, 34,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Union Pacific and 7,000 Missouri Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	76¾	St. Paul	34½
Pacific Mail	46¾	Do preferred	92¼
Adams Express	100¾	Wabash	51½
Wells-Fargo Ex	78	Do preferred	78
American Ex	57½	Fort Wayne	98¼
United States Ex	44½	Terre Haute	5
New York Central	104½	Do preferred	20¾
Erie	17¼	Chicago & Alton	99¾
Do preferred	35	Do preferred	103
Harlem	122	Ohio & Mississippi	16¼
Do preferred	130	Indiana Central	4½
Mich. Central	61¾	Burling'n & Q'cy	111¾
Lake Shore	60¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	20¾
Illinois Central	94	Delaware & Lack	118¾
Cleveland & Pitts	87¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	19
Northwestern	87¾	Union Pac. stock	66¾
Do preferred	86¾	Central Pac. bds	104½
N. J. Central	104¾	Union Pac. bds	104
Rock Island	103¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	5-20's, 1868	120¼
5-20's, 1865	118¼	New 5's	117
5-20's, 1865,	118¼	10-40's	115¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	10-40's coupons	115¾
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	123¼

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	48½	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	39¼	Missouri 6's	100¾
Virginia, new	39¼		

LONDON, October 26, 3 P. M.—The bullion gone into the Bank of England on that account to-day was £3,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months bills is 2¾ per cent. 3@3¼ below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 94 9-16; for account 94¾. United States 5-20's, 1865, 103¾; do 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 103¾; new fives, 103¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 92; Erie 15½; do preferred 32.

PARIS, October 26.—Rentes 65 francs 52½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 26.—United States bonds —New fives, 99¾.

NEW ORLEANS, October 26.—Gold 115¾. Sight ¼ premium. Sterling—Commercial 515¾@ 516¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY October 26, 1875.

A rather moderate business was transacted in the wholesale and commission circles of this city to-day. Transactions were checked to a certain degree by the unpleasant weather; but otherwise the amount of business doing was about the average. The grain trade continues steady and prices were not quotably changed; receipts are moderate and trade is a fair average. Flour continues active and steady with no quotable alteration. In produce, we note a fair business and easier prices, quotations being lower on beans, buckwheat flour, butter, California pears, chestnuts and onions, while we advance our figures on eggs, honeys, the honey and potatoes. In provisions there is also a general reduction of ½@¾c. Groceries are steady with a fair trade and unchanged values, except in the case of No. 2 mackerel, which show an advance of $1 00 per barrel. Other departments of trade reported active business and steady prices.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following with reference to the stock of wheat in Europe, from which it appears that there will be a good demand for the surplus of the United States from England before the termination of the crop year:

"The wheat crop of Russia in 1875 is less than the unsatisfactory crop of 1874, and the quality is generally unsatisfactory. The shipment since November 1 from this country has been moderate.

"The harvest in the United Kingdom is not more favorably thought of than earlier in the season, and, if anything, is rather less so; nothing has been heard any change for the better in the reports of the French crops. The imports and exports of France would seem to indicate that the crop of 1874, on which the consumption commenced with bare stocks from the crop of 1873, was less than the best estimates 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 hectolitres, and consequently the expected supplies from France this year will turn out less than had been expected. The crop of Germany in 1875 has been uniformly represented as inferior in quality to the more abundant crop of 1874. In Austro-Hungary the wheat crop is far from being satisfactory.

"The *Bulletin des Halles*, of Paris, has published a detailed statement of the crops in France for 1875, according to which that of wheat is estimated at 90,933,000 hectolitres; rye, 23,566,000 hectolitres; barley, 31,700,000 hectolitres, and oats, 84,468,000 hectolitres.

"The wheat crop by this estimate is below an average about 7,000,000 hectolitres, and 33,000,000 to 49,000,000 less than the estimated wheat crop of France in 1874.

"It was shown in last week's circular that France, during the crop year ended August 31, 1875, exported only a comparatively small amount of wheat more than she imported.

"The exports of grain from Philadelphia last week were 81,848 bushels, making a total of 6,033,362 bushels since January 1, 1875. The amount of freight room chartered to load grain from that port at latest dates was 451,000 bushels.

"The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,908	Apples, bbls	2,756
Cheese, bxs	270	Corn bus	2,800
Wheat, bus	1,000	Barley, bus	3,150
Rye, bus	20	Oats, bus	3,325
Butter, pkg	55	Potatoes, bus	4,531
Hay, bales	195		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN.—The market is only moderately active but wholly unchanged quotations. Receipts are still moderately liberal although somewhat decreased from the volume at the opening of the month. Wheat is easy and active. We quote Michigan white wheat at $1 40@1 41 per bushel; Pennsylvania and Ohio do $1 35@1 37; prime sound red winter $1 30@1 33; low grade do $1 26@1 28; rejected do $1 06@1 15 as to quality. Corn is easy, with some increase in the the volume of receipts. We quote shelled at 69 @70c per bushel; prime yellow 68@69c for high mixed; 67@68c for low mixed; car corn, 70@71c per bushel for prime; ear corn 66@70c for mixed; new car is quotable at 45@ 48c. Oats continue quiet and easy. We quote Western white at 40@41c; Pennsylvania do, 42@43c; dark to light mixed, 39@41c. Barley is brisk and in liberal supply at at 68@75c. California grain by the sack in good grain slightly of color; $1 20@1 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio in store. Canada nominal $1 40. Rye is active but easy at 83@85c ₱ bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats about ½c above quotations.

FLOUR.—Nothing occurs to break the monotony of the market, which is signalized by a steady jobbing trade and unchanged values. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: Extra white wheat flour $8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 50@ red wheat do $7 25; straights 25c off ₱ bbl. The following prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are also in firm as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour at $8 00@8 25; well known brands of family flour at $7 50. Wisconsin is quoted at $7 00@ Minnesota $7 25; fancy St. Louis $8 50@8 75; new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 50@6 75; Graham flour at $5 25@7 00; raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $6 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 50c ₱ bbl; Portland $7 00 ₱ bbl; buckwheat $2 75. Rye flour $5 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY.—We quote prime No. 1 timothy, on track at $18 00@19 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $16 00@17 00; upland prairie $13 00@15 00. Sales from store were active at $20 00@22 00 ₱ ton. Jobbing rates at $25 00 ₱ ton in car lots on track; jobbing from store at $27 00. Oat straw $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED.—We quote bran at 90@95c ₱ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45 @1 65 ₱ cwt; fine do $1 75@1 90; $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES.—Trade continues active, and the market easy. We quote choice eating apples at $3 75@4 00 ₱ barrel; prime cooking at $3 50@ 4 00; common to medium grade in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS.—There is a fair trade at rather easier prices. Quotations are steady at $1 80 for prime mediums; navies $1 90@2 00.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; steady at 3½@ 3¾c ₱ lb.

BUTTER.—The market continues to exhibit the characteristics of easy and drooping prices that have previously been current. Prime grades are readily sold, but quotations are about 2c from former prices. We quote extra creamery rolls at 28@30c ₱ lb; prime to choice dairy are steady at 24@26c; fair to good 20@22c; common to fair 15@20c.

CRANBERRIES.—Continue active at $10 00@ 11 00 ₱ barrel.

CALIFORNIA PEARS.—Are rather easier at $3 75@4 00 ₱ box.

CHEESE.—The market is steady. We quote at 13¾@14c ₱ lb for prime Ohio factory; New York factory 14@15c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market is still inactive and rather nominal; dried apples rule at 10c per lb for choice quarters; dried peaches 16@18c for choice halves; dried blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS.—Under an active demand, the market was again higher to-day, sales being made up to 27c ₱ dozen for fresh and 26@27c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

HONEY.—New domestic honey is firmer at 28@29c ₱ pound; California honey is quiet at 26c per lb.

HUCKLE MEAT.—Prices are quoted at 10¼@11c per lb.

NUTS.—Chestnuts are in liberal supply and prices are low; we quote at $4 00@4 50 ₱ bushel. Filberts are in fair request at easy prices; prime quality are quoted at 8½@9c, according to quality; Virginias 8½@9c; shellbarks $2 00 per bushel; walnuts 75c per bushel.

ONIONS.—Receipts continue very large, running up to three or four thousand bushels daily. The market is active and prices are somewhat firmer. Sales were made in car lots on track at 37½c for Peerless and Early Rose; 40c for Treadwells; from store there is a quiet but easy market at $1 50@1 75 ₱ barrel; 90@95c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $2 50 ₱ bushel or Baltimores $3 00@3 25 for Jerseys.

POTATOES.—There is a moderately active trade. Live chickens are quoted at 60@65c ₱ pair; spring do at $1 50@1 60; turkeys 12½@13c; ducks 75@80c for old; chickens at 42 75@2 80 ₱ bushels. Cloverseed $3 25@3 50.

ONIONS.—Onions are scarce in heavy stock and lower; we quote at 90@95 ₱ bbl. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 80@1 90 per bushel.

Provisions.

The weak tone of the Western markets and the close vicinity of the new crop have had the effect of reducing quotations on most of the leading staples of hog products from ½@ ¾c. Trade was rather slack to-day, and the aggregate business was somewhat below the average.

BACON.—We quote shoulders at 10½c ₱ lb; clear-rib sides 13½c; clear sides 13¾c.

HAMS.—We quote plain sugar-cured at 16c; sugar-cured shoulders 12c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16c; dried beef ham, beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $6 50; ham sausage 10c.

LARD.—The market is rather quiet and steady. We quote at 9½@9¾c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL.—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 78c.

TALLOW.—We quote chandlers' tallow at 10@ 10¼c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do, 7¼@8c.

Groceries.

A steady trade of about the usual volume was transacted in standard groceries to-day. Although somewhat checked by the unfavorable weather in the afternoon. Steadiness in values was the leading feature of trade, quotations being wholly unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	27 c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	26 c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	25 c	Do. extra C	10¾c
Good Rio	24 c	Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Java	30 c	Franklin, yellow	9 c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in papers	29½c	Crushed	11½c
Rio, in bulk	29½c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in papers	37 c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in bulk	36½c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Teas.		Strl'y ch. N. O.	70c
Young Hyson	80c@1 00	Prime	65c
Gunpowder	80c@1 25	Good	60c
Imperial	50c@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Japan	35c@1 00	Ex. white drips	70c
Oolong	85	Sugar drips	60c
Fancy	1 00	Lowergrades	35@50c
Souchong	85c@ 85	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Rice.		Pearl	5c
Choice Car'la	8½c	Silver gloss	9½c
Patna	7¼@8c	Corn	10½c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	*Spices.*	
Spices.		Irish soap, ₱ box	4 35
Cloves	60 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 00
Allspice	18 @19 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	7 00
Cassia	30 @35 c	Do. N. Y. Dry, ₱ box	5 40
Nutmegs	@1 35	German mottled	7½c
Pepper	25 c	*Soda.*	
Candles.		Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c
Star, mixed	17 c	Bi-carb, in 5 papers	7 c
Mould	12 c		

FISH.—The market continues strong and active, with an advance in No. 2 mackerel, at the following quotations:

	Bbls.	Hf-bbls.	Qr-bbls.	Kits.
Mess mackerel	....	$12 00	....	....
No. 1 mackerel	19 00	10 00	5 25	2 25
No. 2 mackerel	17 00	9 00	4 75	2 15
No. 3 mackerel	10 00	5 50	3 00	1 75
White fish	....	5 25	....	....
Labrador herring, split	8 50	4 75	....	....
Labrador herring, round	6 00	3 50	....	....

Petroleum.

October 27.—The petroleum market yesterday continued quiet but showed more firmness than on the previous days, a slight advance in refined being reported from Philadelphia, and the prices of crude were steadily maintained.

CRUDE.—The market opened steady and firm with no change in quotations. We quote Condit at 44 37½@41 38½; Hyde & Egbert at 41 37½@41 38½; Pennsylvania do $1 35@1 36½; immediate shipment $1 35¼. The lowest point reached during the day was $1 35, from which they almost immediately reacted. The closing quotations at 3 P. M. were:

	Bid.	Asked.
United, at wells	$1 37½	$1 38½
Union, at wells	1 37½	1 38½
Penn, at wells	1 32½	1 35
P. P. certificates	1 02½	1 03½
Condit, at wells	1 37½	1 38½
Karns, at wells	1 32½	1 35
Reitef, at wells	1 32½	1 33
Oil City	1 37½	1 38½
Lower creek	1 37½	1 38½
Upper creek	1 37½	1 38½

The total sales were 105,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, October 26, closing 2½.—Both crude and refined are a trifle lower on account to quote. Offerings are not large, but the export demand is ruling very light and the markets are dull, the product of 1874 and this quality is generally unsatisfactory. The shipment since November 1 from this country has been moderate.

The harvest in the United Kingdom is not more favorably thought of than earlier in the season, and, if anything, is rather less so; nothing has been heard any change for the better in the reports of the French crops. The imports and exports of France would seem to indicate that the crop of 1874, on which the consumption commenced with bare stocks from the crop of 1873, was less than the best estimates 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 hectolitres, and consequently the expected supplies from France this year will turn out less than had been expected. The crop of Germany in 1875 has been uniformly represented as inferior in quality to the more abundant crop of 1874. In Austro-Hungary the wheat crop is far from being satisfactory.

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The wheat crop by this estimate is below an average about 7,000,000 hectolitres, and 33,000,000 to 49,000,000 less than the estimated wheat crop of France in 1874.

It was shown in last week's circular that France, during the crop year ended August 31, 1875, exported only a comparatively small amount of wheat more than she imported.

The exports of grain from Philadelphia last week were 81,848 bushels, making a total of 6,033,362 bushels since January 1, 1875. The amount of freight room chartered to load grain from that port at latest dates was 451,000 bushels.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,908	Apples, bbls	2,756
Cheese, bxs	270	Corn bus	2,800
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Rye, bus	20	Oats, bus	3,325
Butter, pkg	55	Potatoes, bus	4,531
Hay, bales	195		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

SHIPPERS' CRUDE OIL CERTIFICATES.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta O W	George Pohl, Phila	500
King & Goodwin	George Pohl, Phila	354
Shaw Spear	George Pohl, Phila	150
Oil gene'l Ref Co	George Pohl, Phila	456
D Bly & Co	David Bly & Co	100
J A Mckee & S	J A Mckee & Co	100
Aladdin Oil Co	J S Davis, Phila	202
Central Ref Co	Central Ref Co, Phila	300
Total		2,208

General Merchandise.

ALES.—The demand is moderate at easy prices as follows: X $9 00 per barrel; XX $10 00 ₱ barrel; domestic ale, in bottles, $4 00@5 25 per dozen; India ale and Scotch; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $23 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $30 00; hhds, 64 gallons, $35 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75; William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $7 50@8 00 per dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@ 3 00 ₱ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $3 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $3 75 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES.—We quote alcohol at $2 25@2 30 ₱ gallon. Highwines are easier at $1 10@1 20 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING.—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 25c; second hand do 20c; American Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 24c; California grain bags, 42 inches, 22c to 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 39c; do 2 bushel 36c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 28c.

BARREL POWDER.—Quoted as follows: Kegs of 25 cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $5 00; 1 ₱ cans $9 50; 5 ₱ cans $35 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN.—Broom corn is quiet and easy. We quote as follows: Choice green medium 11@12c; green stock braid 11@12c; green inside and covers 11@12c; green brush corn 9@13c; pale and red brush range from 3c to 8 ½ less than above. There is a fair trade in brooms at the following prices: Parlor, fancy prices as follows: No. 2, common, $2 25; No. 3, hurl, $2 50; No. 4 hurl, $3 00; No. 5, hurl, $3 25; No. 6, hurl, $3 50; No. 3, carpet, $3 75; No. 4, do, $4 00; fancy parlor, $4 25; steamboat brooms $3 50@4 50; whips, plain, $1 25@1 75; whips, fancy, $1 50@2 00; toy brooms, $1 50@ 2 00.

CEMENT.—The demand is still active at firm prices. Quotations are as follows: Louisville hydraulic cement, $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Pittsburgh hydraulic cement $1 90@2 00; Rosendale cement $3 00@3 50; Youghiogheny hydraulic cement $2 50@3 00; Portland cement $4 50; White lime—Sandusky $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $1 65@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 65@1 75; Freeman's $2 50@2 75; Eastern white lime $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl. Calcined plaster—French $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl; Eastern brands $3 25@3 75 ₱ bbl; Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

HIDES AND LEATHER.—There is a steady though not very active trade both hides and leather. We quote as follows:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@35c	Oak harness, best	36@38c
Oak sole, heavy	34@36c	Oak harness common	30@32c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Oak, slaughter	30@35c
Oak, slaughter	28@30c	Bridle fair, ₱ dozen	80@90
Rough	24@26c	Band leather ₱ lb	38@42c
Red sole B A heavy	36@38c	Hand leather ₱ lb	38@42c
Red sole B A heavy	36@38c	Waxed calf	90c@1 20
Red sole Orinoco	33@36c	Wax kip	80c@1 15
Shoe splitting	20@22c	Rough leather	30@35c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. 1 pad skins	80c
Black bridle leather	80@90c	Calf skins ₱ dozen	30@37 00

HIDES.

Green salted light	7 @7½c	Green salt kip	9 @10c
Heavy steers	8 @9c	Green salt calf	11 @12c
Green bulls	6 @7c	Greenbutch's do	9 @10c
Dry flint hides, cow and steer	16 @18c	Dry flint calf	18 @20c
		Dry flint kip	nominal

LUMBER.—Continues to be a sluggish trade at depressed prices. The following are the regular quotations from yards:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₱ M	$50 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	20 00
Sheeting	16 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	16 00
PLANED LUMBERS.	
Clear	60 00
Flooring boards	30 00
Partition boards	30 00
Siding on both sides	30 00
Siding on one side	28 00
Moulded weatherboarding	30 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	30 00
Half-inch planed	22 00
Half-inch unplaned	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with strips	28 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	36 00
SHINGLE AND LATH.	
Shingles, 16-inch, XXX	5 00
Lath	3 25

OILS.—There is an active business at steady values. We quote: Jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 60; miners' oil, 75@80c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 55c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 11½@12c; extra engine (amber color), 90c, West Virginia, 32 degrees gravity, 50c; extra engine (dark), 35@40c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 32 degrees gravity, 35c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 13c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or carbon oil, 16 test, 10c; resinfuum (prepared), $4 00; residuum (common) $1 00; axle grease, ₱ gross, $14 00; rolling mill grease, ₱ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 80c; straits oil, for tanners, 55c. Linseed oil—Market lower. We quote raw 65c; boiled 70c; spirits turpentine 47@50c.

HOPS.—The market is very much depressed. We quote new crop at 22c per pound for ajoit; offers are made at 15c for future delivery.

PAPER.—Baling paper 6@6c ₱ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; fine hardware papers 6@12c; straw wrapping 4½@5c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw paper 7@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book paper 14@ 18c ₱ lb.

RAGS.—Cotton mixed at 2½@3c ₱ lb; and woolen at 3c.

STOVE POLISH.—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

SAPOLIO.—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapoli, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT.—The market is easy, with a slightly improved demand. We quote jobbing prices as $1 20 ₱ bbl for No. 1; $1 30 for extra do. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 220 lbs, $2 50 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $4 00 ₱ bbl.

TIN PLATES.—The market continues moderately active at unchanged values. The following are jobbers' quotations

	Per box.
IC, 10x14, charcoal	$8 25
IX, 10x14, charcoal	10 25
IC, 12x12, charcoal	9 25
IX, 12x12, charcoal	11 25
IC, 14x20, charcoal	16 25
IX, 14x20, charcoal	19 75
DC, 12x17, charcoal	16 25
DX, 12x17, charcoal	19 75
IC, 14x20, leaded	9 75
IC, 14x20, leaded, extra coated	10 75
IC, 10x14, charcoal, roofing	7 50
IC, 14x20, charcoal, roofing	9

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 33, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 26, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.729	64	67	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.650	55	64	N.W.	Fresh.	Lt.rain
9 P. M.	29.743	50	84	N.	Fresh.	Cloudy.

Mean barometer...29.729 Highest thermom....73
Mean thermometer...55 Lowest thermom....50

Noon Prayer Meeting.

Rev. J. R. W. Taylor, D. D., of Newark, N. J., a member of the Evangelical Alliance now in session in our city, will lead the noon prayer meeting to-day at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Meeting commences at twelve o'clock and continues forty-five minutes. Strangers in the city are cordially invited.

Watches Stolen.

Last evening a man entered N. Gallinger's pawnbroker shop, on Penn avenue, near Twenth street, and said he desired to purchase a gold watch. A number of these were laid upon the counter, when the man picked up two of the finer pieces and ran away with them. He had not been arrested at last accounts.

Digest of the Election Laws.

Henry Warner, Esq., County Controller, has issued, in neat pamphlet form, "The Election Officers' Manual: A complete digest of the election laws of Pennsylvania: also, Forms of the Different Blanks used in all Election Boards in this State." The laws governing our elections are compressed in sixteen pages, and the digest will serve a very useful purpose.

Nearly New Piano at a Great Sacrifice.

We have just had left with us for sale a splendid seven octave rosewood piano, with carved legs, iron frame and overstrung bass, made by an established New York factory. It has only been used three months, and we guarantee it perfect in every respect. The owner has no further use for it, and has instructed us to sell it at a great sacrifice. Here is a bargain for somebody. Mellor & Hoene, 79 Fifth avenue.

Strangers—Everybody

Should not fail to stop and see the unusually grand display of watches, clocks and solid silver goods in McFadden's window, 53 Fifth avenue. Go into the store and see what polite attention you receive in seeing the beautiful diamonds, jewelry, bronzes, etc., and while there you will certainly feel inclined to take advantage of the remarkable inducements offered of greatly reduced prices with an extra ten per cent. discount for cash.

It is truly Mr. McFadden's intention to close out his entire stock in January 1st. therefore first come have first choice. Remember it is 53 Fifth avenue.

Resolutions of Respect.

PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY, Office 62 Wood street corner Fourth avenue, PITTSBURGH, October 25, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held at three o'clock this P. M., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst, our esteemed friend and fellow Director, Robert H. Hartley, thereby depriving us of his counsel.

Resolved, That we bow with submission to the Divine will of Him, "who doeth all things well," but we cannot but be painfully affected with a sense of our loss in the removal of our worthy companion and friend, who always counselled wisely and for the best interest of this company.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased, in this their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and entered on the minute book of the company.

HENRY LLOYD, President.
HILLIS MCKOWN, Secretary.

Methodist Episcopal Conference.

The West Pittsburgh District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its seventh semi-annual session yesterday morning in the Liberty street M. E. church.

The morning session of the Conference was opened with devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. J. A. Miller, Presiding Elder.

Conference then effected the following officers: President, J. A. Miller; Secretary, Rev. N. G. Miller, of Mansfield; Assistant Secretary, Rev. W. F. Conner, of Connellsburg.

The regular programme of the afternoon session was followed as follows: 1. Reports from Pastors, stewards and Sunday school Superintendents. 2. Reports from local preachers and exhorters. 3. Renewal of licenses. 4. Examination of candidates, recommendation to traveling connection, and for orders.

Conference, by vote, set aside its programme so far as the reports were concerned, for the present, consequently Rev. T. M. Hudson did not deliver his lecture on "Fifty Years of Methodism," and Bishop Foster will not preach this evening as has been announced. This change has been made on account of the press of sessions of the Evangelical Alliance in the city.

Brushes at the Exposition.

The firm of F. H. Stewart & Co., of Nos. 339 and 341 Liberty street, make a fine display at their stand in the north gallery of the exposition building. This house was established many years ago, and from the outstart took a high rank in the trade, because its honored founder, Mr. David Stewart, had a practical knowledge of the trade, and was an energetic and enterprising business man, who saw that the way to achieve success was to deserve it. He acted upon the principle, of always making an article that would stand the test anywhere and everywhere. Stewart's brushes soon recognized as a guarantee that the brush contained good material and had been conscientiously made in every particular. Thus the reputation of the house was established, and it has never fallen below that high standard, but each year has seemed to gain public confidence in a greater degree, just as it gained a larger trade. This firm manufactures paint brushes, white wash, kalsomine, horse, scruband in fact every description of brushes. They have the largest house west of the Allegheny mountains, and carry on all branches of the trade. They also manufacture steam curled hair adapted to the uses of upholsterers and carriage manufacturers.

Sewing Machine Swindlers.

Harry S. Halleck, the man who was arrested in Allegheny, Monday, at the instance of a member of the firm of Arbuthnot & Shannon, was examined before Mayor Wyman this morning on two charges of obtaining goods by false pretenses (forged orders of the Howe Sewing Machine Company), each of the two firms mentioned in yesterday's report of the case. The defendant was in court this morning, quite clear, and he was committed to jail for trial in the Criminal Court.

Detective Fenderson, of Baltimore, left here for his home yesterday morning, having in his custody W. J. Brashear, employed in the Howe Sewing Machine Company in Baltimore, charged with embezzlement and forgery by which he realized some $2,000 from the establishment. Brashear disappeared, and Detective Fenderson was placed on the track at once. He has been following him diligently for three weeks, going first to St. Louis and afterward to Texas, back to Sunbury, this State, and lastly to this city. With the assistance of Detective Long, a person living in a boarding house on Fourth street, under the name of S. H. Hopkins, was taken into custody who turned out to be the missing Brashear.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Two Orphans" was witnessed and applauded to the echo, last night, by an audience almost as large as the largest in attendance on any evening last week. The crowd was not only large, but fashionable, and fully able to appreciate the beauties of the play.

"The Two Orphans" again to-night. Secure seats in advance.

Theodore Thomas' First Concert.

At Library Hall, this evening, Maestro Thomas will reintroduce his great orchestra to Pittsburgh admirers of classical music, rendered in the very highest and finest style. The event will also be marked by the first appearance here of Mme. Madeline Schiller, one of the greatest of *pianistes*. For the information of all we append this evening's programme:

Overture, Leonore, No. 3.....Beethoven.
Prelude, choral, fugue, adapted for orchestra by J. J. Abert.....
Grand concerto.....Raff.
Mme. Madeline Schiller and Orchestra.
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 14 (new).....Liszt.
Overture. Robespierre.....Litolff.
Chorus of happy spirits in Elysium, dance of Furies (Orpheus).....Gluck.
Flute obligato by Mr. Carl Wehner.
Grand Polonaise, E flat, for piano.....Chopin.
Mme. Madeline Schiller.
Serenade, adapted for orchestra by Theo. Thomas.....
Torchlight March, No. 3, C minor.. Meyerbeer.

A few good seats are yet to be had at Kleber & Bro.'s, 125 Wood street.

The Beamer Benefit.

Mr. Furbish, of the Fifth avenue combination, has subscribed $50 to the Beamer benefit fund. The sale of seats at Mr. Hale's music store, 151 Smithfield street, on Friday morning next.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

All of Manager Aims' great company will appear at the popular matinee this afternoon, in a bill of extraordinary excellence. In the evening, of course, there will be a big performance.

THE FIRST LECTURE.

Rev. E. H Chapin at Library Hall.

The initial lecture of the Mercantile Library course was delivered last evening, by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York, his subject being "John Hampden, or the Progress of Popular Liberty."

Owing to a combination of influences—Exposition, Evangelical Alliance, political meetings, &c.—the audience was not so large as the merits of the lecture and lecturer demanded. Under the circumstances, however, the audience was a fair one, and withal an appreciative one.

The Great Western Band preceded the lecture with some of their beautiful selections. That this feature of the evening was appreciated was demonstrated by the applause which some of the numbers called forth from the audience.

The Reverend gentleman, although suffering from a severe cold, read his lecture in a clear, full voice. He is quite a large man, considerably past middle age, as is evidenced by the gray hairs which he takes no pains to show the frosts of many winters. In his delivery, Mr. Chapin is not demonstrative; but rather has a quiet, easy manner and distinct articulation, make him a pleasant speaker, and at once secure the attention of his hearers and hold it to the end of his discourse.

He gave a somewhat detailed account of the times of Charles I. and Queen Elizabeth. In his contrast of the reigns of James and Queen Elizabeth, he was very severe in criticising the former, and enthusiastic in eulogizing the latter. He referred in a very interesting manner to the literature of the age of Elizabeth, and traced the growth of popular liberty through these different reigns to the crisis, when Hampden opposed the king and his party in the levying of ship money, to his detention and successful opposition to the principle of taxation without representation. His eulogy of the English and American revolutions in their common cause of popular liberty, with Hampden the hero of the one and Washington the hero of the other, were at times very eloquent, and elicited frequent applause. We are sorry we have not space for any more of the lecture.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway will deliver the next lecture of the course, on the evening of November 30, the subject being "The Devil."

Evangelical Alliance.

FIRST BIENNIAL CONFERENCE.

OPENING SESSION LAST EVENING.

A Large Audience and a Spirited Session.

Addresses of the Hon. F. R. Brunot, Rev. Dr. Pearson, Rev. Dr. Schaff and Bishop Foster—The Programme for To-Day.

The first biennial conference of the American Evangelical Alliance, met in the First Presbyterian church, (Rev. S. F. Scovel, D. D., pastor,) Wood street, last evening, at half-past seven o'clock. A very large audience was present, nearly every seat in the spacious auditorium being occupied, while many betook themselves to the galleries.

The platform and pulpit were handsomely decorated with autumn leaves, flowers, evergreens, etc. The ornamentation was exceedingly tasteful, and reflects credit upon the individual Christians into closer fellowship skilful hands of those who designed and executed it.

The audience having assembled, the choir of the First church rendered, in a most artistic and effective manner, the *Te Deum Laudamus*.

Dr. Scovel then stated that the Rev. W. W. Atterbury, corresponding Secretary of the Alliance, had an announcement to make.

ABSENCE OF PRESIDENT DODGE.

Mr. Atterbury then stated that, in calling the Convention to order, he had been requested to anuouce that, in consequence of the death of a near relative of the Hon. William E. Dodge, President of the Alliance, he would not be present. By request, the Hon. F. R. Brunot, one of the Vice Presidents, would preside over the deliberations.

Mr. Brunot then announced that the services would be opened with prayer by Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D. Dr. Taylor then made an earnest and fervent appeal to the Throne of Grace.

OPENING HYMN.

Dr. Scovel then announced the 50th hymn, in the singing of which the audience joined:

"From all that dwell below the skies,
Let the Creator's praise arise:
Let the Redeemer's name be sung
Through every land by every tongue," etc.

On motion of Dr. Scovel, the Rev. Rosa F. Alsop of this city, and the Rev. George Hill, D. D., of Blairsville, were chosen Recording Secretaries.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

On motion of Dr. Brooke, the President appointed a Business Committee of three, namely: Rev. W. W. Atterbury, Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D., and Rev. S. F. Scovel, D. D.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. Brunot, after expressing his deep regret at the unavoidable absence of Mr. Dodge, addressed the Alliance as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen—My Friends: In the month of October, 1845, in pursuance of a call from many of the most prominent Christian men of England, Scotland and Wales, a "general council of Protestant Christendom" was convened in the city of Liverpool. The object of the meeting was declared to be, the healing of the divisions in the church of Christ, so large a number of the leading clergymen and laymen of the various Christian denominations was present that the promise of attaining the object desired end was demonstrated, and arrangements were made for a meeting in London, which was held the following year. At that meeting the "Evangelical Alliance" was formed. The organization was participated in by representatives from nearly every Protestant denomination, and from all parts of the Christian world. Tae essential doctrines of the Gospel, as held by the evangelical bodies generally, were adopted as the basis of union, and the "Evangelical Alliance" stood forth before the world, not a new church, not the promulgator of any new dogma, but the same old church of the Apostles and martyrs reunited under the banner of Christian love, and like the Apostolic church, illustrating the principle:

"Unity in essentials,
In non-essentials, liberty."

The Alliance has held six general meetings or conferences since its organization, viz.: in 1851 in London, in 1855 in Paris, in 1857 in Berlin, in 1861 in Geneva, in 1806 in Amsterdam, and in October, 1873, in New York. Each of these meetings constituted a grand jubilee over the work already done, and a grand illustration of the fact that Protestant Christendom is essentially united in Christ. Although the United States was represented at the London meeting in 1845, the American Alliance was not organized until January, 1857, it accepted the summary of doctrine adopted by the European Alliance and in addition declared:

"That in forming an Evangelical Alliance for the United States, in co-operative union with other branches of the Alliance, we have no intention or desire to give rise to a new denomination or sect; nor to effect an amalgamation of churches, except in the way of facilitating personal Christian intercourse and a mutual good understanding; nor to interfere in any way whatever with the internal affairs of the various denominations; but simply, to bring individual Christians into closer fellowship and co-operation, on the basis of the spiritual union which already exists in the vital relation of Christ to the members of His body in heaven and on earth."

"That in the same spirit, we propose no new creed; but, taking broad, historical and evangelical catholic ground, we solemnly reaffirm and profess our faith in the inspiration of the holy Word of God, and the *consensus* of doctrine as held by all true Christians from the beginning, and we do now unitedly affirm our belief in the *Divine humana person* and atoning work of our Blessed and Adorable Lord, Jesus Christ, as the only and sufficient source of salvation, as the heart and soul of Christianity, and as the true center of all Christian union and fellowship."

Our platform is not a new church or sect, not a tribunal for the judgment of churches, not a deid for the discussion or differing dogmas, nor does it constitute, or propose to constitute, an amalgamation of churches. It is in this direction only a consentation of Christians, for Christ's sake, to honor Him and labor to promote His glory.

The very existence of such an organization, it content merely to exist and meet in Christian fellowship, would have its value. But that such a body, comprising, as it does, in its membership the ablest and purest minds in the highest pursuits of all the varied parts of the world, and capable, as it is, of exerting the most commanding influence, should be content with a merely passive existence, is impossible. Already in various parts of the world in Spain, and Italy, in Turkey, and Austria, power has been excited in behalf of the God given rights of conscience. And this is one of the functions of the Alliance to counterpoise the protesting and protecting voice whenever and wherever the liberties of conscience society may be advanced or assailed from the oppressions of either state or Church.

Whilst each evangelical Alliance stands eminent among the branches of the world's Alliance in promoting measures of general interest, it seems to me that it has also a work special to itself, and prominently above all the others. The Providence of God would seem to have given to have a charge to keep such as no people were ever entrusted with before. When I contemplate the peculiarities of the Providence it seems to me that God has given the thought and life of this Alliance in order that we may be strong and ready to keep that charge. The Alliance stands high above the domain of politics, and indefinitely above the field of merely party politics. It is a powerful opposition to the principle of taxation without representation. His cipher of taxation in contrasting the English and American revolutions in their common cause of popular liberty, with Hampden the hero of the one and Washington the hero of the other, were at times very eloquent, and elicited frequent applause. We are sorry we have not space for any more of the lecture.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway will deliver the next lecture of the course, on the evening of November 30, the subject being "The Devil."

the testimony of Israel, to give thanks unto the name of the Lord. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy walls and prosperity within thy palaces. For my brethren and companions' sake I will now say, Peace be within thee." If Pittsburgh is not Jerusalem, it is the home of a noble Christian brotherhood, with antecedents which are evangelically memorable, and predecessors who are of more than denominational renown, and now am here, in behalf of evangelical churches of these twin cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, we greet you. If we do not meet at the specific bidding of the Divine law, we do meet with the clear assurance of Divine sympathy. If there be no commandment from heaven requiring us to come together, there is approbation in heaven that we are here. If the Evangelical Alliance be not a Divine institution, it is a Providential fact meeting of the American branch a Divine appointment, the American branch is made up of men by whom the Divine blessing has been earnestly solicited and to whom that blessing has been promised and guaranteed. Not after the Israelitish manner are we the representatives of a holy nation, but after the Evangelical manner we are, every man of us, presuming him to be faithful to his profession, a king and a priest unto God.

It is therefore good to be here. We enter into those gates with thanksgiving and into these courts with praise. We are to taste and see that the Lord is good. In the streams of the river whose flow makes glad the city of God our souls are to be imbathed.

Our hearts do burn within us as we muse over the blessed meetings of the past and we mount up on the wings of eagles as we count up the mercies they enjoyed.

From the illustrious gathering in London, in 1846, when eight hundred Christians, including many of the noblest and best learned and distinguished of various nations, met to consolidate and complete efforts which had been made in previous years to associate Christians of all countries in a cordial, visible and effective union, down to the last general Conference assemblage in New York City—that consummate flower of the whole—the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance have been the occasion and opportunity of human good and of divine glory. The General Conference held in London in 1851, at Paris in 1855, at Berlin in 1857, at Geneva in 1861, at Amsterdam in 1867, and in New York in 1873, are like oases in the desert, to whom expectative life. The outgrowth of a series of meetings, so signally blessed, the child of a parentage so illustrious, we hail the advent of visiting brethren in this conference with emotions of peculiar joy and assurance of unalloyed satisfaction. We welcome you because of the information you can supply, and the inspiration you can impart. We may lack the brilliancy which comes from our blendings of the international lights of the firmament, but we have the quiet home-like charm which flows from the magic words—ye are *your own*."

We are exclaiming the welcome of "an unlimited city." Two hundred thousand citizens greet you and environ this house of worship in which your sessions are so appropriately to be held. We are a working people, and the products of our skill have been improved to some $125,000,000 per annum. Our principal manufactories, if extended in line, would measure some forty miles in length, not to name one nine hundred smaller establishments in our midst. Although you may already have realized why the conbriquet, "Smoky City," has been given us, we pray you to regard the cloud of smoke and the pillar of fire by night as a token that some of the true followers of the King have here their abode—a people, like the ass body of Christian workers. No unchristian people has ever worked. To be a Christian is to be a worker. Every Christian is a missionary practical. Doctrines that cannot be lived need not be fleshed and blooded. The only test of theories, and work cements churches with a benedient alliance. The "sanitary Commission" was the ardour of Christian efforts. American sectism until the churches in sublime eagerness stood as the one bride waiting for her Lord's coming. Then Thought gives value to everything. Work without wit or wisdom is of little market value, we commend a profit. We rejoice that our recognized leaders are here to think about their work and ours. How blessed it is to know that there is a safe way for our thoughts, a way having all the authority of law, and enforced with the sweet charm of goodness, the promise of stability and the certainty of perpetual progress! May it be the consultation of a Christian thinkery. He whose "counsel stands forever, the thoughts of His heart to all generations" enable us to say:

"Direct, control, suggest each day.
All we should do, or think or say."

We welcome you because of the living epistles of our Lord Jesus Christ." Your names, your antecedents, your long been familiar in our community as household words. It doth us good to see you face to face. We rejoice to see you all over the whole country. Consideration while with us.

May these meetings promote the "reunion of Christendom."

"Increase the Efficiency of Sunday Schools."

"Reach the Masses."

As to the "Law of Divorce."

"Art in Relation to Worship."

"Ultramontanism and Civil Power."

"Suppression of Intemperance."

"The Indian question." The history of all that is best and purest in Christianity is bound up with the Lord's Day; its early hours shall call to religious rest; its setting leaves a benediction of a day of rest on earth and foretaste of everlasting rest.

"The Bible in Common Schools."

"Bible Revision" will have properly your profound consideration. Christianity is vital and pray prosperity to the noble men so active in the work itself. We do rejoice and will rejoice in the manner and spirit of revealed truths. The revelation of God standeth sure. Human revisions are mere accidents or accessories of revelation we do not know. What may be done in the ever-moments matters of true belief and holy impressions, we are content to leave in the proper hands. Of one thing we are sure and certain, that God has given us a Book which is not to be retuted, but to be confirmed; not to be dishonored, but magnified; not to be consigned to obliviousness and forgotten forever, out of history and out of mind, but to hold itself aloft in unity of faith and in the sacred bond to be sacrificed among the precious memories of the Church. "The word of the Lord endureth forever."

To all these questions and problems have you come, with common desires, earnest and exacting attention.

The time seems to have really come when God is shaking the earth only but also heaven. We welcome you as men who have understanding of them to good account, and make this first biennial gathering subservient to the higher interests of Christianity and generations following, according to the will of God.

We esteem it a matter of congratulation that the spectacle of to-night is presented in the closing hours of

NATIONAL SELF-PROTECTION.

Joseph Wharton's Conclusive Argument on the Subject in the "Atlantic Monthly" for September.

Fact and Truth versus Theory and Supposition.

The September number of the *Atlantic Monthly* contains an elaborate, powerful and unanswerable paper in reply to the bold assumptions and false deductions of the free-traders. We would be pleased to reproduce the article entire, but the proprietors of the magazine have recently forbidden the newspapers to republish more than extracts. We must therefore refer our readers to the *Monthly* itself for the full text, which they will find well worthy of their attention. We offer them, meanwhile, a foretaste of the feast within their reach.

Mr. Wharton opens his argument with a statement of some fundamental principles, in these words:

The old-fashioned way of gaining population from a neighboring country by invading it and carrying off its inhabitants as slaves, is no longer practiced in Europe, and the acquisition of territory by similar means is perhaps not so frequent as it once was; but the newer style of aggrandizement by winning the wealth of a neighbor through industrial assaults and trade invasions is now in the fullest activity. In this modern and highly-civilized style of warfare, improved machinery takes the place of improved artillery; the enemy's force—the industrial population—are driven from their guns by missiles of textiles and metal wares, and are destroyed in their homes by starvation rather than by bullets in the field.

It is clear that the patriotism which can sleep through this industrial warfare and suffer this trade spoilation, and can only be roused into activity by the danger and passion of flagrant war, which can vote the public money to maintain rarely-used armies, navies, and forts, but cannot give the slightest aid or comfort to the real and constant defenders of its country's independence—its industrial soldiers—is a patriotism belonging to periods long gone by, and is of little more present use than a bow and arrow. The spirit of loyalty is forever the same, but it must now learn to promote its country's welfare by the arts of peace, pursuing its ancient and honorable aim by the new methods.

Doubtless the most important peaceful means by which a modern nation protects itself is that of tariff legislation. By tariff laws, which exact in advance from the foreign producer or his merchant, a part of the price to be paid for his goods in the protected country, the native producers and their factories are sheltered at their work somewhat as are the crew, engines, and armament of a modern vessel by its armor.

Without looking deeply into the history of tariff laws, we find that import duties were levied for revenue by Greeks and Romans, and that in the middle ages, when Europe was split into countless petty jurisdictions, the same rudeness marked the tariffs of its different parts as characterized their other legislation, the transportation of merchandise being thereby grievously harassed. It was subject not merely to a single payment of uniform, regular, and publicly declared duties on passing the frontier from one great nation to another, but capricious and complicated charges were made even in passing from one province to another of the same kingdom. The abolition of all those internal transit duties and complications, and the substitution for them of a single clear law governing a whole empire—"the removal of all custom houses to the frontier," as was done for France by Colbert, in the reign of Louis XIV.—was a gain for the solidity of states and for humanity, which at this period can with difficulty be appreciated.

The latest and one of the most beneficent instances of the removal of such internal tariffs is the formation in Germany of the Zollverein, or Customs Union, by the numerous States which now comprise the German Empire. Upon this point, as on so many others, the United States started where older nations arrived after long efforts; that is, with perfect free trade between all parts of the great nation, and an absolute cordon of separation from all other nations around its entire frontier, in respect to tariff laws as to all other laws.

It must be observed that only when the common interests of contiguous regions so prevail over their differences as to draw them into political unity, with a common treasury and boundery, may the customs frontier between them be abrogated. The provinces of old France were at least semi-independent states, and the abolition of their interprovincial tariffs was merely an incident of their coalescing into a compact nation. The Zollverein was but the precursor of a union of states even more independent, now composing the German Empire.

Tariffs for entire kingdoms or empires having been thus generally established, each nation has experimented on revenue tariffs and protective tariffs as the good pleasure or policy of its rulers from time to time dictated; England especially, after having acquired the Protestant industrial refugees of France and Flanders, who brought with them so many valuable arts, having been perhaps more ferociously protective than any other country until about a generation ago. A temporary superiority over all other nations in its resources and iron, and in the development of its skilled labor, then induced its rulers, the manufacturing and trading classes, to make its tariffs much less restrictive, while yet kept in exactly the condition deemed most advantageous to England (for England at this moment draws a considerable part of her national revenue from import duties upon our tobacco and whisky), they hoping to tempt other and less developed nations to follow by removing their tariffs upon British manufactures.

The system of regulating the commerce and influencing the industry of a nation by import duties, while at the same time replenishing its treasury, has grown up by slow degrees to such completeness as we now find, and covers each nation as the skin covers an animal; it is an integral part of the plan of government in every country that is even slightly raised above barbarism; to abandon it would not only be to renounce an important part of the public revenue, but also to leave to chance, or rather to the mercy of rivals and enemies, the maintenance of industries necessary to independence. It would be at the same time an abandonment, by any nation not already at the head, of all attempt to reach equality with other nations in the difficult but lucrative and constantly advancing arts of modern civilization.

After all the grievous toils and varied experience of many countries in their struggles to attain industrial independence and to share in modern progress, it would hardly be necessary to reiterate the story of those which fail and those which succeed, if the one way to success and the principal way to failure were not persistently misrepresented by a clique of false teachers, as clamorous, as regardless of facts, and as illogical as the crowds of sophists whose wordy disputations marked the decadense of Grecian supremacy.

What are their claims? I understand them to be—

1. That in regard to free interchange of commodities, man has certain natural rights, and that no interference should be tolerated by the individual who wishes to exchange anything he has for anything that another possesses and is willing to give for it.

2. That this inherent right is the same between individuals of different nations as between those of the same nation; that hence no restrictions nor impositions should be laid upon international exchanges.

3. That, by the removal of all barriers to trade, a world-wide and open competition is established, by means of which each country and region finally succeeds in defeating all others in the production of certain commodities, by the exchange of which for the similarly cheapest productions of other regions universal and cheap plenty of all desiderata is to be attained.

So far as space will permit, I shall now pass in review these points, referring to them by the above numbers.

1. "I assume that there are such rights as are called natural, and that these are the inalienable conditions under which individuals take part in social life. No one questions the natural right of free exchange." The property being itself conventional, a product of society and by no means inherent, since possession in the savage state is limited by the power of forcible holding against all comers, it is idle to talk of such an attribute of property as the right of free exchange, belonging inherently and unconditionally to its owner. Society has indeed allowed and guarantees the exclusive possession of property by an owner, but that exclusive possession has always been accompanied by just such conditions as the community thought expedient to impose, the exclusive possession as well as the conditions being justified in the last resort not by the convenience of the individual, but by the good of the community. Taxes form one of these conditions which all are familiar with, and these have been imposed not only on the property once for all, as in excise, but very frequently upon sale or conveyance of property, as by stamps, license, or otherwise. Instead of the right of free exchange being an inherent right or necessity adjunct to the right of property, it would be much more nearly correct to say that an inherent quality of all property is its liability to taxation, and even more so when in the act of being exchanged than when reposing in a settled ownership. Freedom of exchange exists, then, to just such degree as the State ordains. Some exchanges or sales it absolutely prohibits as injurious to the community; others it strictly limits, others it taxes, others it freely permits. All is conventional, and by virtue of law, not by natural right.

2. If exchanges between fellow-citizens are conditional and subject to law, it will hardly be contended that those between citizens of different nations are less so. Right of property being limited, and subject to the lien of the State, the exchange or sale of that property to foreigners may be absolutely prohibited by the State, and this has, in fact, frequently been done. Many States forbid the holding of real estate by foreigners, and many have at one time or another prohibited the export of certain sorts of personal property, such as coin or labor-saving machinery. Thus England formerly prohibited the exportation of sheep, under penalty for the first offense, by the Statute of 8th Elizabeth, c. 3, of forfeiture of goods, imprisonment, and cutting off the offender's left hand. France has so lately as March, 1875, prohibited the export of horses, because Germany wishes to buy them, and would pay satisfactory prices to French owners. Many other States impose an export duty on certain sorts of property: e. g., Brazil levies such a duty on coffee, and Spain on sugar and cigars. These are cases of preventing or burdening the sale of property to foreigners. Familiar instances of limiting the power of acquiring property from foreigners are afforded not only by the general practice of imposing import duties, but by actual prohibition when public policy seems to require it, as in the case of obscene publications. A recent instance of prohibiting importations is given in the newspapers of March 12, 1875, its object being to prevent, if possible, the introduction of the potato bug into Europe:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is advised through the Department of State of the adoption by the Federal Council of the German Empire of an ordinance prohibiting the importation of potatoes from the United States into Germany."

France Spain, Russia and other European countries have also prohibited the importation of American potatoes. The existing French tariff, which is in many respects properly considered a model law, prohibits the importation of white sugar from foreign countries, tobacco for private account, both cast and wrought iron except specified sorts, fine glass and pottery, and numerous other articles, including all unencumbered chemical products. However abstractly desirable it may seem to some minds that international exchanges of property should be unrestricted, such exchanges can surely not be claimed as an inherent right or as established by custom.

3. "Every individual will be richer and happier, when each portion of the globe devotes itself to the creation of those products for which it has the greatest natural facilities." What the capacities of any country are is nowhere fully known, since all are in transition—some developing and advancing, some positively or relatively retrograding. One of the most important factors in the capabilities of a country, and one which some minds appear unable to appreciate, is the character of its inhabitants. While they remain spirited and intelligent their country does not reach its limit of achievement, nor become doomed to industrial and financial subjugation. They refuse to accept their country's present condition as a finality, but holding fast to that which is good they move onward. Because France was once dependent upon the tropics for sugar, should she have accepted, as one of the ultimate facts, that nature had imposed upon her this dependence by making her soil and climate what they are? Or did her ingenious people act wisely by finding a way through toil and self-denial to a splendid independence of sources controlled at the time by her antagonist, England? Because America once produced no cotton, should she have rested content never to produce it, but have gone on winning a few muslins indirectly and at great cost, through the export of wheat and tobacco to England? Because Bessemer steel was first made successfully in Europe and the difficulties of producing it in the United States were great, should this country, though urgently needing steel rails, have refrained from attempting to make them; and should Illinois have gone on paying to England 300 bushels of wheat for a ton of them, which she can now buy within her own borders for 100 bushels? It is curious to note that the philosophers who pretend to embrace the world in their far-seeing theories can never extend their vision beyond the price-current of to-day. A small, weak, or timid nation yields to foreigners in such matters, and patiently buys from them at high prices such meager supplies as it can afford. A great nation, aiming to be self-centered and independent, carefully examines its own resources and developes them through struggle and sacrifice if necessary, undeterred by the obstacles raised by those foreigners whose profits are threatened. The claim by another country of possessing superior fitness to conduct a lucrative business is no doubt a legitimate trade device to suppress rivalry, though a shallow one; my own experience affords several instances of its unsoundness.

Fifteen years ago when I was undertaking to introduce the manufacture of spelter, or metallic zinc, a French chemist kindly explained to me the impossibility of extracting zinc from the ore I had to deal with (the silicate); the New York agent of the largest foreign producer set before me, in the course of a very courteous visit, the great probability of my failure; even the American consumers were so persuaded thereof that they opposed the import duty, equal to the average of that on other imported goods, which seemed necessary to enable the new industry to survive.

When, twelve years ago, I undertook to establish here the manufacture of nickle, similar predictions of loss were made from similar quarters, and similar objections to import duty urged. One of my foreign rivals said to me: "you will sink $100,000, and then you will give it up, and sell us your matte" (concentrated ore). If I had been unable or unwilling to sink more than a single $100,000, he would have been quite right.

The two enterprises, as useful to the country as the capture of two frigates in time of war, both succeeded, and the industries are thoroughly naturalized. In each case the protection of an average rate of import duty was denied or delayed for years, and until the battle was already won; but won, for lack of that protection, at a sacrifice of wearisome toil, and of capital, which it is not reasonable for a nation to exact as a condition of bringing needful industries into it.

When, eight years ago, an iron company, in which I am a director, thought of making Bessmer steel, we were deterred by the assertion of English experts, that ores containing as much as .03 per cent. of phosphorus were not cheaply obtainable here, and we hesitated; but the average of nine analyses of highly approved English Bessmer rails, costing about $120 gold per ton, laid down in a railroad in front of our works, showed us nearly double that per centage of phosphorus, and we have since found English steel rails containing as much as .115 per cent. We determined to make our own experience, and are now selling steel rails better than the English, at about $65 gold per ton, though, indeed, without profit.

These instances could be corroborated by many others, illustrating how grossly short-sighted would be the national policy that would discourage a desirable industry, because it seemed at the moment difficult or unpromising of gain. Given the natural resources or conditions (and if not apparent they must be sought), the absolute condition of national prosperity is that the nation shall conquer as rapidly as possible from nature and from man whatever is needful to fortify and perfect itself. The nation dependent upon others is never certain of being able to satisfy its wants, for it cannot always, even by the power of money, control the action of these nations from whom its supplies are drawn. England was grievously tried when its cotton receipts were diminished during our civil war, and it finds even yet no escape from the false position of having engaged so large a fraction of its population in the business of cotton manufacture, which is so greatly at the mercy of foreign accident or policy.

At this moment the United States are in the precarious position of requiring from abroad $92,000,000 worth annually of sugar and molasses, all of which might be produced at home, with the greatest advantage to our agriculture, as well as to our balance of trade. To naturalize the beet-sugar culture seems indeed to be the most important achievement now demanded of us.

Turning from the consideration of those first products, which are sometimes called raw materials, to that of manufactured goods, it is first to be observed that each live population has its own tastes and requirements, which are sure to be better satisfied by its own manufacturers than by foreigners, who cannot so accurately or promptly know what is wanted. When a nation sinks to accepting its tastes from abroad, of course the dictator of taste can probably best supply what is needed to gratify it, and can to a great extent be the dictator of price also. This is one great source of France's constant prosperity, for Colbert truly said that the fashions of France were worth to her as much as were the mines of Peru to Spain.

The highly beneficial and permanent results of long-continued protection of the beet-sugar manufacture in France, begun under the first Napoleon, are thus exhibited:

The beet-sugar manufacture of France is another most conspicuous instance of the cheapening of a product at home by import duties upon its foreign rival, but the story is so hackneyed that I hesitate to repeat it here. It is, in fact, less an illustration of the question of "Who pays the duty?" than an example of the legitimate final result of a steady protective policy, namely, complete independence of foreigners for an article of prime necessity, while the entire cost of it is saved to the nation, and profitable employment of the most permanent kind is given to a large fraction of the people in thus supplying their own want. In brief, foreign sugars were from 1816 to 1833 subjected to duties of five to eight cents per pound, from 1833 to 1840 to duties of two and one-half to five and three-fourth cents per pound; and then from 1840 to 1860 to duties of one to three and one-half cents per pound. In April 1866, the *price* of beet-sugar in France was four and three-fourths cents per pound, though from being protected it had passed into the condition of being heavily taxed, and of being, in fact, one of the principle sources of internal revenue. An excess over home consumption being now produced in France, Belgium and Holland, those countries pay export bounties upon it, and it is exported in great quantities to England, competing there with tropical sugar so vigorously as to cause most serious alarm to the English refiners of colonial sugars, a deputation of whom lately declared, in an interview with Lord Derby, that the "enormous increase" in the sugar producing power of France "would, if it continued, swamp the West Indies."

An appeal to the common sense of the farmers is to be found in the following extract:

Hog and hominy may be plenty, but it is written that "man shall not live by bread alone," and the mere food-producer, unaided by those who can satisfy his other cravings, sinks into meanness as well as penury. General Jackson, writing to Dr. Coleman, said, "Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture the superabundant labor and employ it in mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home-market for your breadstuffs, and distributing labor to a most profitable account." Having been myself a farm laborer for three years, and remembering well the long summer days, and the labor that goes to make a bushel of wheat, remembering also the feeling of mingled respect and envy with which I regarded the apparently easy lives and large profits of paper-mill owners and boiler-iron makers near by, I appreciate the farmer's misgiving as to whether it is quite a fair deal between him and the manufacturer; but I know that successive owners of those iron works have since then failed, and that only the best of the paper-mills succeeded, while the farmers have held on steadily, and the old names still keep the old places, better schools having been set up, more industries established, and the whole region advanced in comfort and prosperity. This advance of the arts and industries; the home market, the neighboring saw and grist-mill, mechanics, teachers, implement factory and woolen mill; a varied industry and varied opportunities—are the farmer's needs. For them he could well afford, if need were, to pay temporarily higher for some few of his necessities, while his neighbors are learning to make them, especially as they, meantime, are paying him better for his crops; but shortly, as we have seen, his neighbors sell to him cheaper than the stranger, and if they seem to him prosperous beyond their share, they have shown to him, or to his son, the way to go and do likewise.

The farmer, however, enjoys more perhaps of the paternal and protective care of his government than any other citizen of this country. Not only are all of his products which are liable to foreign competition in our markets directly protected by import duties, but vast sums have been paid by the government to protect from Indians the farmers of those Western States which have successively been upon the frontier, while by selling millions of acres of lands to settlers at a nominal price, government has actually bestowed upon farmers the chief part of the capital needed in their business. It is belittling as well as falsifying the question to insist that the farmer should mutiny against his neighbor and his government because that neighbor, aided by the government, is supplying his wants at prices lower indeed than they were formerly supplied by the foreigner, but at prices higher, perhaps, than the baffled foreigner now protests that he would supply them if permitted.

UPRISING IN LILLIPUT.

Annually, or as often as a general election furnishes the pretext and the opportunity, an uprising takes place in the country of the political Lilliputians. We hear from those irate small warriors touching all and singular the little things which afflict official dignity or thereto appertain. We know how many buttons decorate the kids of high officials, what the studs they disport on their shirt fronts are worth, the quality of the cigars they smoke, the value of the horses they drive. And we are gravely informed of the number of flounces worn by the wives of such officials, as well as of the number of admirers who follow in the train of the marriageable daughters of the official household. All of which is knowledge of the highest importance to the dwellers in Lilliput, of course—and to nobody else. Occasionally one of these small warriors gets up on a fence and demands to know where the President of the United States may be found. And as nobody thinks it an important question the small warrior keeps on ringing the changes upon it in the wittiest manner possible. Probably no one thing has developed so much native and subtle wit as the flitting of the President to the sea coast. Everybody else may go to the sea coast and stay the season and there is really not stock enough in the fact to produce a single stroke of wit. But there is something peculiarly droll in the summer jaunt of a President. A Governor may go the round of all the watering places and never provoke a solitary sally of wit. The head of a great corporation may settle down at a watering place and nobody tries to get up a laugh on him, nor would the attempt succeed were it made. But that the President of the United States should ever leave the precincts of the Executive Mansion is one of those mysterious things which no fellow, witty though he be, can ever hope to find out. He does leave. He goes to the coast. He is present at clam-bakes, and when these droll facts are mentioned it is the duty of every reasonable man to laugh consumedly. So let us laugh and pass on to still graver happenings.

Governor Hartranft has been renominated for the position he has so ably filled for nearly three years. His first election was made through fire and water and a liberal splashing of mud by the mud-pie men. But when we come to scan his official record it is so exceptionally good that not even his worst and most ancient enemy can find a flaw in it. It is a disheartening fact—to his enemies—that not one of his predecessors did so few things that could be called in question. He has neither stolen anything nor has he tolerated thieves near his person. He has not neglected his duties in any particular, and though he has been placed in embarrassing situations he has never shirked any responsibility and he has never blundered. Ordinarily one would say that such an officer is calculated to give us a good government. He fills Jefferson's bill of particulars exactly. And we ought to look to all who swear by Jefferson for an emphatic approval of the man and his work. For all who swear by Jefferson desire a good government. They so assure us at all times and on all occasions. We are sorry to say that their actions do not follow their asseverations always. And it so happens now, that while Governor Hartranft's administration is acknowledged as a success, men always ready to spend and be spent in the work of reform do not want to continue him in office. He has sinned, not officially, but he has sinned. Not against the laws of political economy, but against the laws of domestic economy. Personally we claim to know nothing about it. For it never occurs to us to take stock of furniture of a mansion in which we are a guest. We never ask the head of the house to submit the bills of his upholsterer, tailor, dressmaker and bootmaker that we may know exactly what it costs him to live, and make it known to a curious world. But some of the gentlemen who swear consumedly by Jefferson and do not swear by Hartranft have organized a carpet-tack brigade, and this brigade has discovered that the Governor has carpets. It has further discovered that carpets cost money; and that is something new to most of them, no doubt. It has further discovered that Governor Hartranft's carpets have cost a good bit of money, a fact that may have occurred to the Governor himself when the carpet dealer rendered his bill. It may be that the Governor has a weakness for carpets; and though this is a comfortable weakness he cannot expect to escape the stern criticism of the carpet-tack brigade. But he will have the sympathy of every man who has been confronted with the bill of the carpet man.

But this is not the only sin laid at the door of Governor Hartranft—we allude not to the door of the Executive Mansion, but to his stable door. His enemies have organized a stable-door brigade, and this brigade has discovered that the Governor is guilty of the crime of having an ornamented stable door. Their report declares it to be black walnut, which, if true, must be regarded an outrage of the first water. We believe that the door is not black walnut, but only an imitation of that costly wood. We hope that is the fact; because a black walnut stable door and true economy are at deadly war. We don't see how any man with proper self-respect can vote for a black walnut stable door. That stable-door brigade should go on with their solemn inquest. They must not stand outside that costly door. They must go in and report the inside arrangements. Perhaps his horses are shod with silver, and who can say that they do not feed on gilt oats? Such things have been and why not again be? And how is it that we are not informed whether the Governor wears real Jouvin's? How many buttons? How about his linen? Let the Democracy organize still more thoroughly and give the curious public a bill of particulars covering everything in the domestic realm of the Governor. We want a candy brigade to tell us how much and what kind of candy the Governor's children eat. We want to know how much coal he burns and the amount of his gas bills. Let there be no half-way work in a matter so vital. The people want to know what he does with that immense salary. The question is not whether he has made a good Governor, nor is it whether he is honest and capable. For nobody seriously questions that. It is all admitted. The true question in relation to the selection of persons for responsible positions is what do they pay for carpets, what kind of stable doors they maintain, what sort of a table they support, and so forth. The carpet-tack and stable-door brigades should be thorough, and in order to insure thoroughness they should have a modern reformer in each brigade. They know how it is themselves.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE REBELLION IN MISSISSIPPI—WHAT IT MEANS.

A dispatch from Mississippi in our news columns, yesterday morning, explains the secret of the recent massacrees of the colored people in that State, which have startled the country. It comes from Jackson, and reads as follows: "*The registration of voters has ceased in this county. The registrars assert that they cannot perform their duties in safety.*" And the dispatch of the Governor of Mississippi to the President, shows, that in three counties of Yazoo, Hinds and Warren, the civil power is paralyzed, and a state of terror prevails among the blacks. There is design in all this. It is part of a concerted plan, instituted by the Democracy, to prevent the colored voter from registering, and thus exercising his political rights at the ballot box. By this means the Democracy expect to carry, this fall, not merely Mississippi, but all the Southern States. In the three counties named, the negroes are largely in the majority, and, in violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and the laws enacted to carry those amendments into effect, violence and bloodshed have been, and are to be, resorted to to frighten the blacks from the polls. The spirit manifested in the counties named, if not suppressed by the strong arm of the law, will extend itself throughout the whole State—we may say, throughout the whole South. While the hostility to the exercise of political rights by the blacks, is more quiet in Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, and indeed, in all the extreme Southern States—it is none the less bitter and determined, and equally well organized and effective. Last year Georgia and North Carolina were carried by the Democrats, simply for the reason that the white and colored Republican voters, were either deterred from appearing at the polls, or were compelled, either by threats or persuasion, to vote the Democratic ticket. The success of that party in those States, encourages their followers in other States to resort to the same desperate measures to ensure success.

The fact is—and it would be criminal to conceal the truth—there is in the South a well-concerted plan now being put into operation, to defy the laws of the United States, which have been enacted to secure the rights of all citizens, and that organization is as perfect and as completely prepared for action, as were their armies in the field during the war. The worst elements of society have been tutored to the commission of violence and murder, that those who attempted to destroy the national unity may be again restored to power, and thus placed in a position where, according to the forms of law, they can carry out their nefarious projects. This violence and crime are the more daring in States whose Executive and other State officers are Republican, for the reason that these officers are in the way and thwart the designs of the Democracy. A Republican executive, in the absence of the Legislature of the State, can constitutionally call upon the National Government for aid to protect and secure the citizens of the United States in the enjoyment of their political rights, and thus, if unable to preserve the peace by the force of the civil arm, he can obtain the necessary assistance from the general Government. To get such officers out of the way, and thus to take all chance of protection away from the blacks, leaving uncontrolled power in the hands of those who hate the negro, since he has ceased to be property, and who intend to reduce him to a state but little, if any, better than that which he occupied before the war, is the object of the present movement. Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina have such executives, and so long as these officers are faithful, the Democracy are kept in check. The first named holds a general election this fall for State Treasurer and members of Congress, and to remove the present incumbents and place Democrats in their places, is the great aim of the Democratic party, and it is in this State that the most violent demonstrations have been made. The blacks are to be kept from voting, at whatever cost of crime and life, and by these means, Democracy is to be restored to power in the State governments, and ultimately in the nation.—*Washington Chronicle.*

REDUCING THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of the Government for the fiscal years from 1865 to 1875, inclusive, were as follows:

1865	$1,297,555,224.41	Maximum;
1866	520,809,416.99	Reduction, $776,745,807.42
1867	357,542,675.16	Reduction, 163,266,741.83
1868	377,340,284.86	Increase, 19,797,609.70
1869	322,865,277.80	Reduction, 54,475,007.06
1870	309,653,560.75	Reduction, 13,211,717.05
1871	292,177,188.25	Reduction, 17,476,372.50
1872	277,517,962.67	Reduction, 14,659,225.58
1873	290,345,245.33	Increase, 12,827,282.66
1874	287,133,873.17	Reduction, 3,211,372.16
1875	274,623,392.84	Reduction, 12,510,480.33

From 1865 to 1875—Reduction, $1,022,931,831.57.

PUBLIC DEBT REDUCTION.

Public Debt July 1, 1866	$2,773,231,173.69
Public Debt July 1, 1875	$2,232,284,531.95
Reduction,	$540,951,641.74

REDUCTION OF INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Reduction of interest in 1868,	$3,357,546.20
Further reduction in 1869,	9,729,802.91
Further reduction in 1870,	1,458,744.80
Further reduction in 1871,	3,658,932.07
Further reduction in 1872,	8,218,726.21
Further reduction in 1873,	12,607,151.28
Further reduction in 1875,	4,026,270.64
Reduction,	$43,057,174.11
Less increase in 1874,	2,369,126.77
Net reduction of Interest,	$40,688,047.34

REDUCTION OF INTEREST ON DEBT BY FUNDING.

Amount of 6 per cent. bonds funded, at 5 per cent.	$500,000,000
Saving of interest per annum,	$5,000,000

REDUCTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

Internal Revenue Taxes 1866,	$309,226,813.42
Internal Revenue Taxes 1875,	110,007,493.58
Reduction,	$199,219,319.84

DIRECT INCOME TAXES ABOLISHED.

Collected on Incomes 1867,	$4,200,233.70
Income Taxes since 1871,	Abolished.

TOTAL REDUCTION INTERNAL REVENUE AND INCOME TAX.

Internal Revenue taxes, 1866	$309,226,813 42
Direct Income Taxes, 1867,	4,200,233.70
	$313,427,047.12
Total Taxes in 1875	110,007,493.58
Total Reduction,	$203,419,553.54

THE statement is frequently made that the hard times will count heavily against the Republican party in the coming election—that the laboring men, discontented with reduced wages and a scarcity of employment, will vote the Democratic ticket to secure the effects of a change. We suppose two-thirds of the Republican party are made up of what are known as laboring men, and if all these voted over with the Democrats it is plain to be seen that there would not be much left of the Republican party. But, fortunately, Republican laboring men are intelligent men, and they know as well how to vote as the Democratic leaders can tell them, and they are not to be misled by any thin pretexts which may be got up by the enemy to deceive them. If we have hard times now, they know it was only under a Republican policy that they were enabled to accumulate enough in the past to weather the storm. These are Republican hard times, but they are better than the Democratic good times of '49, '50, '53, '55, '58, '59 and '60. They know what the party which wants to put wages down to Mr. Buchanan's ten cents a day is not the party for them to vote for. They can't look to Democrats for protection to American labor; they can read as well as those who want to be their leaders, and when the bill came up in Congress last Winter to add more than ten per cent. to the Tariff, they watched the record and they remember that out of nineteen Democratic Senators not a single one voted for the addition to the Tariff duties, and out of seventy-six Democratic Congressmen, only ONE, Hiester Clymer, of Berks county, voted for the bill. How can Democratic leaders be such fools as to hope intelligent laboring men can vote their ticket when the record is against the Democratic party? Since the elections of last year the Democratic party has secured control of the lower House of Congress and cut down the Republican majority in the Senate to a small figure, that four or five Republican Senators voting against a Tariff may open our doors to the commerce of England. To-day the Congress of the Nation is Free Trade, and the only protection we have against universal ruin is Ulysses S. Grant. If the result of last Fall is repeated this year and next, we may expect an almost total suspension of our industries for a time, an increase of importations, an increase of debt abroad, repudiation of our obligations, and war upon us by foreign powers for the recovery of their interest and principal. In anticipation of these almost certainties in case of continued Democratic successes, we can well see why the result of last Fall's elections caused capitalists to hold aloof from new enterprises, and why a Democratic "change" last year produced worse times this year than we had last. The laboring men had enough of Democracy previous to 1860, they have a more recent demonstration of what its accession to power will produce now and they want no more of it.

PERIODICAL HARD TIMES.

Every country is periodically afflicted with hard times. In the midst of plenty, scarcity is felt. With abundance on every hand, half the people are in want. Those who have the luxuries and the necessaries of life to sell can't find customers, and those who desire to purchase havn't money to buy with. Trade is stagnant. Everybody is embarrassed. These hard times, anomalous as it may appear, often come when the harvest has been most abundant and the manufacturers most active. This does not support the Ruskin theory—a theory that attributes famine prices, commercial panics, and other trade evils, to the waste of material in war, the unproductiveness of standing armies, and the general extravagance of living. The markets are glutted with agricultural and manufacturing productions, and the personal economy that is practiced as a necessity of the times aggravates the depression of trade.

The crisis is a very trying one for merchants, who have imported large stocks of goods with the expectation of selling them and getting returns to meet their obligations. Most of the goods lie on the shelves, the money is not forthcoming for what have been sold, the foreign creditor demands prompt payment, and the local banks are so badly crippled by the failure of men to whom they had advanced large sums, that they afforded little relief. In such a crisis only the soundest houses can avoid suspending payment until they can sell their stocks and make collections.

The trade stagnation all over the world seems to be caused by a spasm of economy that has seized the people; economy which was, no doubt, rendered necessary by years of extravagance. People had lived extravagantly, built large houses, and long lines of railway, embarked in great enterprises on credit, and got into debt generally to so great a degree that creditors became anxious to secure payment of old claims and chary of opening new accounts. Then came a retrenchment and economy era, and trade began to suffer. Trade depends for prosperity on extravagance, venturesome exporting and reckless importing and the general consumption of luxuries, and droops when people begin to economize in living and reduce their business to proportions that compare reasonably with their capital.

PUTTING A WOLF TO WATCH THE SHEEP.

Piollet, the nominee of the Democratic State Convention for State Treasurer was at one time a member of the State Legislature, and left behind him an intolerably bad odor. We are not able, now, to give the details; but our recollection of the facts is that he was detected either in receiving a bribe or in negotiating for the receipt of one. This was in the days when Bradford county was Democratic, and when bank charters were procured from the Legislature by the direct use of money. Piollet, in such a legislative atmosphere as then prevailed, was a representative Democrat, and went with the rest of his party friends in denouncing banks and bank paper, yielding charter here and there, whenever the applicants understood how to use the necessary appliances. The misfortune of Piollet was that he managed his negotiations badly, and was detected in his bungling, operations. He was probably not much worse than his colleagues, but he suffered himself to be found out. He retired from public life at that time, under the vile stench his want of skill had stirred up, and has not since been heard of; but the Democracy of Bradford have always stuck to him, in spite of his bad record, and now the Democracy of the State have made his acts their own by putting him forward as their representative man.

REFORM AT A DISCOUNT.

Reform is a grand word, but like Liberty, it has been much abused. The Democratic party in this State is very anxious, in words, for State Reform, and is particularly anxious on paper, to effect a purification of the State Treasury; but in its action it belies its words. It prates about reform and demands honesty in our State offices; and then presents as its candidate for State Treasurer, a man with unclean hands, and with a record which no real friend of Reform need envy. It preaches reform and practices the reverse by nominating a man so odious that the President of their Convention was driven into an effort to run away from him. When men like Hendricks B. Wright refuse to muster under Piollet, it is time for all other Democratic friends of decency and honesty to get out of the ranks.

SUPPLEMENT.

ADDRESS

OF THE

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

The political campaign upon which we are entering is one of more than ordinary importance, and we therefore invoke your hearty co-operation in our efforts to press the claims of the Republican party to public confidence and support.

The success of that party is essential, in our judgement, to the prosperity of the State, to the perpetuity of the Union, and to the permanence of the principles upon which the Government is founded.

The control of the administration of State affairs fell into Republican hands in 1861, and we point with pride to the record of that control. The State debt has been reduced from forty millions to twenty-three millions of dollars; the State taxes upon real estate and upon the personal property employed in agricultural persuits have been repealed; the resources of the State have been developed; the admirable school system which distinguishes our Commonwealth has been fostered and strengthened; the orphans of her brave soldiers who fell in the war have been fed, clothed, educated and fitted for active life; and the varied interests of the people have been protected and encouraged.

Under no previous administration has the State been so uniformly prosperous and well cared for; and the slight experience which the people had last winter of one branch of the Legislature under Democratic control may well lead them to the conviction that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a change in the administion of public affairs.

The candidates for State offices presented by the Republican party are in every way worthy of public confidence and of a hearty support. Governor Hartranft, during his six years' service as Auditor General, earned a very high character as a public officer, and his administration of the Executive Department has won the respect and commendation of all, without distinction of party. Unflinching integrity, unbending honesty and a faithful attention to the duties of his office, have characterized his administration throughout, and certainly no Governor ever more richly deserved a re-election.

Our candidate for State Treasurer is a new man to public life, but one in whom is combined all the qualifications of a good public officer. His capacity for the place is admitted by all, and his well-known character for integrity and business ability is also conceded by his political opponents.

Having, therefore, a State ticket strong in all the elements that commend candidates to public favor, a platform of principles which has challenged the admiration of Republicans throughout the country, and a record of State administration to which we can all look back with a pardonable pride, we are justified, as a party, in claiming that we have faithfully met our responsibilities and that we are entitled to a continuance of public confidence.

Parties are worthy of support only so long as they advance wise and patriotic principles and promote the honest and efficient administration of public affairs; and as the Republican party is entitled to the credit of both, it justly lays claim to a verdict of popular approval.

There are many matters of detail in which the Republican party differs from the Democratic; but there is one radical difference which, so long as it exists, will render the existence of the Republican party a public necessity. That difference consists in the fact that the Republican party believes that the United States form a Nation with all the functions of a National Sovereignty, while the Democratic party regards the Federal Government as a mere league between the States, which are each, in its view, sovereign and independent. The Republicans believe in the indissolnbility of the Union of the States, whilst the Democratic party believes that the Federal Government has no power to protect its own existence or prevent any State from asserting its independence.

This is a difference which involves the very life of the Government. When the Rebellion broke out in 1861, while James Buchanan was still in office as President, he shrank appalled from the duty of preserving the Union intact, and yielded to the advice of his Attorney General that there was no power in the General Government to coerce a State. Had that Rebellion occurred at the beginning, instead of at the close, of his administration, it would have been at once successful. Under the Democratic idea of State rights, Mr. Buchanan would have been compelled to let the Southern States go.

With the prominence at present given by the Democratic party to its one distinguishing doctrine of State Sovereignty, as opposed to that of National Sovereignty, the advent of that party to power in the nation would naturally bring with it the danger of a second assertion of the right of States to secede from the Union. Our previous experience of the inability of the Democratic party in power to attempt the coercion of a rebellious State should certainly be sufficient to teach the people the danger of entrusting the Government to hands too weak or too unwilling to protect it.

Should it ever become necessary, hereafter, to assert the power of the General Government to promote the public welfare, in any matter of general concern, as, for instance, in preventing local restrictions upon the free transportation of persons or produce, or in removing natural obstructions thereto, the Democratic, doctrine faithfully adhered to would prevent that party fromlegislating upon it, Congressionally. The National Government cannot, in fact, be carried on successfully, nor can the necessities of a people, with interests so great and so grand as those of the American people, be properly met and provided for by any party holding strictly to the idea that Government is but a federal league, of separate and independent State sovereignties.

The Republican party of the State and the nation stand now, as ever, by the rights of labor as entitled to the protection of the Government; by universal freedom and universal suffrage sustained by universal education; by the public school system, with the taxation of all for its support, and opposed to any division of the school fund for any purpose whatever; by the common law of the nation which interdicts a third election to the Presidency; by a tariff so adjusted as to be the least burthensome and most favorable to the interests of labor and industry; by the financial legislation which secures free banking upon a sound basis and provides for a safe and uniform currency, sufficient for the public wants; by such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from oppression and secure to the inventor a fair remuneration; by a faithful execution of the laws, the suppression of lawlessness, and the enforcement of the Constitution as it stands; and by that general policy which will preserve the Union intact, whether assailed from within or without.

We are now entering upon the closing year of the first century of American Independence; and it behooves the Republicans of Pennsylvania, who believe heartily not only in the words but in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, to show their faith by their works, and rally firmly and unitedly to the support of their principles. We counsel them, in view of the interests which are at stake, to forget all their past differences; to organize actively and efficiently; to present none but good and true men for local offices; and, standing firmly by what they believe and know to be right, demonstrate their claim to public confidence. The second century of our national existence should begin as the first one did, by a supreme devotion to Republican principles, to which only a Republican administration, in state or nation, can be or will be faithful.

The experience of the past furnishes abundant evidence that the best interests of the people demand the continuance of the enlightened and liberal course of the Republican party, in its well defined and clearly announced purpose to foster the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country; in its policy, which has led to a reduction of seventeen millions of the State debt, and six hundred millions of the national debt; in its judicious system of internal improvements, having for their objects the enlargement of facilities and reductions in the cost of transportation for our inter-State commerce; in its firm adherence to an indissoluble Union, and to the unity and sovereignty of the nation; in its honest and faithful administration of the laws; and in its stern devotion to the principles of truth and progress. Firm in that conviction, we confidently present our platform and candidates for public support, thoroughly assured their success will be found the true and only road to National Unity, National Progress and National Prosperity.

By order of the Committee.

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.
A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

ADDRESS

TO THE

REPUBLICANS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

To the Republicans of Allegheny County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The great importance of the election of 1875, impels us to appeal to you for your earnest assistance in securing the success of the Republican State and County tickets.

Last year, under a very light vote, and the effects of a sudden political impulse, this county went Democratic, as much to the astonishment of the Democrats, themselves, as to the chagrin and mortification of the Republicans. The Democratic vote was not increased, being 786 less than it was in 1872, while the Republican vote fell off 12,682.

There are few citizens of this county, familiar with its history, who believe that its people have any sympathy with the Democratic party. With rare exceptions the county has cast its vote against that party since 1835; and a county which has been so uniform in its opposition and for so long a period, is not likely to change its political faith permanently.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FALSE TO PLEDGES.

That some Republicans were induced last year, under specious promises and deceptive hopes, to vote with a party which has always been false to its pledges and promises, is, doubtless, true; but their subsequent experience has, we trust, satisfied them of the folly of expecting to reap figs from thorns and grapes from thistles. The Democratic party is so thoroughly wrong-headed and so utterly helpless for good that it is unable, when it obtains a victory, to give life to whatever good intentions may have animated it when out of power.

The disgraceful scenes which characterized the lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, last winter, is evidence of this. That House was Democratic, and was made so by the delegation from this county. The members of it were fresh from the people, and should have known what the people wanted; yet it not merely failed to redeem the abundant promises made before the election, but carried on its mock attempts at deliberation with so much disorder, confusion and tumult as to bring the whole State into disrepute, and entail a lasting reproach upon its good name.

CONTEMPTIBLE RECORD.

In all the varied history of this Commonwealth there is no record of so contemptible and worthless a legislative body as was the Pennsylvania House of Representatives last winter. There is not a respectable Democrat in the State who was not ashamed of the uses to which the party applied the power temporarily in its hands. Reckless, noisy, blundering and incapable, this Democratic House reformed nothing, improved nothing, and attempted nothing that commanded public confidence. Its one sole achievement was to leave an evil name behind it.

What, then, has been gained by those who put their trust in this party? Has any good result been reached? Has there been the slightest attempt to redeem the numberless Democratic promises made before the last election? And is there the slightest reason to hope that a continuance of this party in power will serve to change the bad record it has already made? Surely the people of Allegheny county have learned enough, by their experience, to disgust them with a party that is as unable as it is unwilling to govern wisely.

At several periods in the history of this county the people have been tempted to put their trust in the Democratic party; but they have never yielded to that temptation twice successively. The Democrats haye always been beaten, here, the year following any temporary Democratic success; and the present year, we are confident, will be no exception to this rule. The county will return, as it always has done, hitherto, to the political faith which has governed it so long, and under the sway of which it has always been well governed.

EARNEST AND ACTIVE WORK NECESSARY.

To bring about a return of the county to its national political position, and redeem it from the error into which it fell in 1874, will require active and earnest efforts on your part. There must be as full a vote polled as it is possible to get out, under the circumstances; and every effort must be made to enlighten and arouse the public mind upon the issues involved in this canvass. To effect this we need your hearty co-operation; and we appeal to your well-known love of Republican principles, and to your knowledge of the fact that the promotion of the public interests can be accomplished only through Republican success at the polls, to induce you to unite with us in such an active canvass of the county as will ensure an old-fashioned Republican victory.

The Democratic party has never been, and is not now, worthy of public confidence. It was guilty of the crime of infidelity to the country when the life of the nation was at stake; played fast and loose with its enemies while the struggle for national life was doubtful; threw every possible obstacle in the way while the fight was going on, and resisted every effort at a final settlement of national difficulties upon honorable and correct principles. It adheres, yet, to the heresy of State Rights, which brought about the conflict of the Rebellion, and all its sympathies, at this hour, are with those who still cherish the delusion that the State alone is supreme. It has no policy but that of opposition; no creed but that of fault-finding; no unity of sentiment upon any question that concerns national prosperity; no purpose but the attainment of place, and no aim beyond the division of the spoils. It has said nothing, done nothing, and is capable of nothing to commend it to public confidence and support. It is a mere aggregation of negatives and obstructives, with no common object for the public good.

Such a party, even if successful, is unable to accomplish any beneficial result. It embodies the cast-off errors of the past, with no possibilities of good for the future. Its promises of reform are of necessity hollow and insincere, and its long career of plunder, corruption and imbecility has so thoroughly unfitted it for the work of a beneficial change, that when it accidentally finds itself in power it does nothing but flounder about in the mud of its own degredation. The disgraceful helplessness of that branch of the legislature was last year under its control, is at once a proof and an illustration of what we have here alleged.

ECONOMY OF REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

In asking for your aid in defeating this party, we feel that we are asking nothing you will not cheerfully give. The affairs of this State, and the county likewise, under Republican control have always been economically managed. The State debt is being rapidly reduced; nearly every vestige of State taxation has been wiped out; the excellent public school system of the State has been maintained, encouraged and preserved free from sectarian taint; the orphans of the soldiers of the late war have been educated and nobly cared for; and all the interests of the State have been promoted. At home, the county administration has been honest, vigorous, efficient and free from reproach; the county officers have, as a general rule, fully met every requirement; and we can, as a party, point back with pride to the unstained record it has been able to preserve.

We are, therefore, fully justified in claiming that this record is an assurance that the people may safely trust a party which has met all its responsibilities faithfully, and administered the affairs of the State and the county honestly, economically and successfully.

The platform of principles presented by the Republican State Convention, is a sufficient guarantee that the party holds advanced ground upon all the leading questions of the day, and is adequate to the task of meeting and deciding whatever political, financial or governmental problems may come up. We append that platform to this address, as the Republican confession of political faith; and we feel a thorough confidence in claiming that an adherence to this creed will carry the State and the nation triumphantly through whatever difficulties may beset them. If the preservation of our institutions and the prosperity of the people cannot be attained under that platform, they cannot be attained at all.

OUR CANDIDATES.

The candidates presented for State offices by the Republican State Convention are in every way worthy of your confidence and support. Gov. HARTRANFT needs no eulogy at our hands. You know him and you know what great credit for the State his administration has won. Even his political opponents praise him, and concede his integrity, purity, uprightness and ability. He deserves your support as one of the best Governors that Pennsylvania has had; and having earned as high a reputation for statesmanship in civil life as he earned for bravery and patriotism in military life, Pennsylvania will be ungrateful beyond expression if she does not re-elect him triumphantly. To turn out so good and so faithful a servant would be a political blunder worse than a dozen crimes.

The Republican county ticket, likewise, is composed of good, true, worthy and trusty men. Every man upon it has the Jeffersonian qualification of honesty, capacity and fidelity. They are all men of sober and correct lives, obliging and attentive to all who come in contact with them, and are in every way qualified for the places to which they have been named. Personally, no one can object to them; and as they represent principles which are dear to the hearts of a large majority of the people of this county, they should be preferred to any others professing a different political faith.

Supremely confident of the correctness of our principles; strong in the faith that our party is the only one that can carry the country successfully through its troubles; thorough in the conviction that our ticket, State and County, is superior personally and politically, to any other in the field; and profoundly impressed with the great importance of the pending contest to the prosperity of our State and the nation, we earnestly appeal to the Republicans of Allegheny county for their active assistance in prosecuting this campaign. The exigencies of the times require that every Republican should now be at the post of duty. Organization and faithful work will bring out a full Republican vote, while nothing else will; and a full Republican vote is a certain Republican victory.

OUR PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, affirming their continued adhesion to the party whose perpetuation is rendered necessary by the causes which called it into existence, make a declaration of the fundamental principles of their political faith, as follows:

First. The equality of all men before the law. Equal justice to all and special favors to none.

Second. The harmony of the National and State governments. Both are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security.

Third. The unity of the nation. We are one people. The Constitution of the United States forms a government and not a league.

Fourth. A faithful execution of the laws, an economical administration of the government, integrity in office, honesty in all branches of the civil service and a rigid accountability of public officers.

Fifth. Protection to home industry and a home market for home products.

Sixth. The right of the laborer to protection and encouragement and the promotion of harmony between labor and capital.

Seventh. Cheap transportation and the advancement of closer intercourse between all parts of the country.

Eighth. Free banking, a safe and uniform national currency adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country, and a steady reduction of the national debt.

Ninth. The public domain, being the heritage of the people, should be reserved for actual settlers exclusively.

Tenth. The equalization of the bounties of soldiers, and a speedy settlement of all just claims arising out of the late war.

Eleventh. Honest men in office; men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it.

Twelfth. That we declare a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic, which wisely and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms, and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for the third term.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee.

THE Norristown *Herald* says: "The State has never been so well governed as it has been for the past three years. Everywhere a general satisfaction prevails in favor of the Republican nominees. Governor Hartranft has been a faithful sentinel at the door of the Treasury, and has zealously guarded and protected the interests of the people of this Commonwealth. Appropriations have been carefully granted, and many a scheme to defraud has met with an untimely end at the hands of the Governor. The guardian of the people, he cannot be defeated, having protected their interests."

GROWTH OF THE NATION UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE.

The Republican party, as a political organization, dates its history from 1856. It came into power March 4, 1861, and from that time to the present, it has been responsible for the administration of national affairs.

Has it been faithful to its trust? This question has been passed upon by the people three times since 1861. First, in 1864, in Mr. Lincoln's re-election; second, in 1868, at the election of General Grant; third, in 1872, when the people returned the present incumbent by the largest popular majority ever given to a President. Thus it would appear that up to 1872, at least, the people had an abiding faith in Republicanism, and by their votes proclaimed to the world that the party had been faithful to its trust. Has it done anything since the last popular endorsement, to forfeit the confidence and good will of the American people? It has not, for the record shows its services have been as faithfully performed since 1872, as they were before. If it has made mistakes, it has been quick to correct them—and in this it has shown a desire to conform to the wishes of a nation that has entrusted it with power for the past fourteen years. This prompt reflection of the popular will has been a leading triat in the character of Republicanism. All its public measures have been based upon public wants, and to discover these wants, and to administer to them, have been the chief aim and object of the party.

As we are on the eve of a political campaign whose issues are to have a direct bearing on the Presidential campaign of 1876, it is well to briefly review the past history of the Republican party, and to again ask the question, "has it been faithful to its trust?"

A nation without credit at home and abroad, its treasury nearly bankrupt, its navy scattered, its army small and demoralized, its authority repudiated and defied in eleven States, its Southern forts and arsenals in the hands of insurgents, a powerful political party which had been instrumental in bringing about this disastrous state of affairs—holding sufficient influence to prevent unity of action, was a fair picture of the condition of the trust when Republicans came into power.

Democracy had abandoned all hopes of saving the Union, had announced its willingness to see its bonds severed, had proclaimed its determination to make no efforts to stay the tide that was sweeping the nation to certain destruction, when the loyal people called the Republican party into power and gave into its hands a trust which Democracy was about to betray.

Therefore, to the Republican party to its wisdom and fidelity, its patriotism and courage, the people owe the existence of the Union. If it had no other claim on the gratitude of the nation than this one of preserving its nationality, it should outweigh all the claims of Democracy, and entitle it to the confidence and support of every loyal American citizen.

But it has other claims. It has not only organized the means for saving the nation, in the face of the greatest rebellion of modern times, but it has, by the operation of wise laws and a liberal policy, developed a growth of material prosperity rarely equalled in the history of nations.

To fully comprehend the advancement made during a single decade of Republican ascendency, let us briefly compare the condition of the country in 1860, with its condition in 1870, as shown by the 9th census:

In 1860 the population of the United States was, according to the census, 31,-183,744. Including Territories, 31,443,321. According to the census of 1870, the population was 38,115,641. Including Territories, 38,558,371. The following table shows the population of each division, and the gain in ten years!

STATES.	POPULATION. 1860.	POPULATION. 1870.	GAIN.
Eastern	3,135,283	3,487,924	352,641
Middle	8,258,250	10,158,729	1,900 479
Western	9,021,879	12,909,930	3,875 051
Southern	10,279,016	10,828,397	549,381
Pacific	339,316	593,661	254,345
Territories	259,577	442 730	183,153
Total	31,443,321	38,558,371	7,115,650

Despite the unfavorable causes which retarded the natural growth of the nation, the close of the first decade of the Republican administration found the nation with a substantial increase of over seven millions. The increase up to the present time, may safely be assumed to reach not less than 11,500,000, making the present population about 42,000,000.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES.

The substantial growth in the products of manufactures from 1860 to 1870, illustrate the industrial prosperity of the nation. It is safe to assume that the increase of products of manufactures to June 30, 1874, would be upwards of $3,000,000,000.

GROWTH IN TRUE WEALTH.

The increase of the true wealth of the nation for the same time, will better illustrate the character of the Government which, in a large measure, has been instrumental in bringing it about. This increase shows the wonderful growth of the nation under a single decade of Republican rule, and disposes of the charge so often made by Democracy, that Republicanism has impoverished the country. No better evidence can be found of the fallacy of this assumption than that contained in the impartial returns of the ninth census.

The true wealth of every section, with the exception of the Southern, has increased in a marvelous degree—the total increase being nearly $14,000,000,000. The loss of slave property, the value of which was included in the census of 1860, partially accounts for the apparent decrease of the true wealth of the Southern States.

The tables given in the ninth census reports indicate an aggregate increase in the assessed valuation of real estate in the Eastern, Middle, Western and Pacific States, during the first decade of Republican rule, of $3,128,501,392, while the Southern States, during the same period, show a decrease in the assessed valuation of real estate, amounting to $365,111,106.

A SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS.

To do justice to a review of Republican achievements would fill a volume. A brief summary will be a fitting conclusion to the statements already made.

During the period of Republican ascendency, we have seen the nation increase in population from 1860 to 1870, 7,115,050, with an estimated increase, up to the present time, of 11,500,000. We have seen an increase of products of manufactures during the same time of $2,231,931,594, with a probable increase, up to this time, of over $3,000,000,000. We have seen an increase in the true wealth of the Northern States, up to 1870, $13,908,902,439, which to-day may be estimated at $20,000,000,000. We have seen the assessed valuation of real estate increase in ten years $3,128,501,392, which, at the present time, would make it over $4,000,000,000. We have seen the Government successfully conducting financial operations of great magnitude, and improving its credit, while meeting obligations which bore heavily upon its resources. We have seen a defective State currency system, supplanted by one of a national character, safe, sound and effective, and destined to become, at no distant day, the most perfect currency system ever devised by man. Yet these items of growth and improvement, are but a few of the many that could be presented if time permitted.

The homestead acts; the building of the Pacific railroad; the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, and the legislation necessary to enforce their provisions; the reconstruction of the Southern States; the settlement of the Alabama Claims, and the vexed San Juan boundary; establishment of life-saving stations; protection to immigrants; encouragement of labor; advancement of science and education; and above all, the crowning work of the century—the abolition of human slavery—are items in the long list of Republican triumphs, which will insure the gratitude of posterity, and ever command the admiration of the world.

This is the party now in jeopardy—the party whose existence is so interwoven with the life of the nation, that to destroy the one is to permanently injure the other.

Is a party record, so glorious and praise worthy, to be destroyed by the breath of slander, or blotted out from the hearts of a grateful people, by the efforts of partizan malice? Is a party that has given such transcendent evidence of its ability to govern wisely, and justly, and honestly, the affairs of a great nation, to be laid aside, just as the fruits of its noble labors are ripening to the touch? No! We speak for the American people, who are not ungrateful, who still bear in remembrance the services of the past, who are yet unwilling to trust a country saved by loyal blood and treasure, in the hands of those who encouraged its destruction—when we say that despite the efforts of Democracy, and the schemes of bad men, the Republican party will still be supported by the loyal element of the country as the only party that has been faithful to its trust, and that is able to protect the nation's honor, while advancing the nation's prosperity.

FIGURES THAT DO NOT LIE.

We present below a tabular statement of our State debt from the day it was first begun until the present. Look at it carefully, see how steadily and rapidly it increased from December 1, 1828 to December 1, 1835; how it hung steadily in the balance from December 1, 1835 to December 1, 1838; how it jumped suddenly up in 1839 and increased rapidly in 1843, remaining without change until December 1, 1848; how it stood still from 1848 to 1851; how it went up again in 1852 and went back scarcely any until 1854; how it began to decrease from 1854 to 1857; how this decrease was kept up until 1861, when the war loan, an unavoidable necessity, ran it up again; and how it has been steadily going down until now, August 1, 1875, it stands at about the point it occupied in 1834—a generation ago. Here is the table:

		STATE DEBT.	LOAN.
December	1, 1828		$ 5,140,000 00
"	1, 1829		8,140,000 00
"	1, 1830		12,140,000 00
November	1, 1831		14,062,448 54
"	1, 1832		17,175,661 88
"	1, 1833		19,935,648 88
"	1, 1834		23,165,003 32
"	1, 1835		24,589,743 32
"	1, 1836		24,330,003 32
"	1, 1837		24,330,003 32
"	1, 1838		25,105,003 32
"	1, 1839		32,077,518 10
December	1, 1840		36,168,528 10
"	1, 1841		39,198,521 33
"	1, 1842		40,805,303 02
"	1, 1843		41,951,515 18
"	1, 1844		40,835,013 60
"		1845	40,986,393 22
"	1	846	40,789,577 00
"	1	847	40,628.949 51
"		1848	40,474,736 93
"	1, 1849		40,511.173 92
"	1, 1850		40,775,485 42
"	1, 1851		40,114,236 39
"	1, 1852		41,524,875 37
"	1, 1853		40,566,279 54
"	1, 1854		40,613,160 07
"	1, 1855		40,196,994 22
"	1, 1856		40,117,835 25
"	1, 1857		39,881,738 22
"	1, 1858		39,488,243 67
"	1, 1859		38,638,961 07
"	1, 1860		37,969,847 70
"	1, 1861		40,580,696 08
"	1, 1862		40,448,213 82
"	1, 1863		39,496,596 78
"	1, 1864		39,379,603 94
"	1, 1865		37,476,258 06
"	1, 1866		35,622,052 16
"	1. 1867		*37,704,409 77
"	1, 1868		33,286,946 13
"	1, 1869		32,814,540 95
"	1, 1870		31,111,661 90
"	1, 1871		29,279,829 64
"	1, 1872		27,303,494 64
"	1, 1873		25,798,821 94
"	1, 1874		24,568,635 37
August	1, 1875		23,060,540 76

*This occurred in changing the five per cent. loan to the six per cent. currency loan. The new loan was issued but the old loan was not all redeemed, the money being in the Treasury for that purpose.

Now mark: the State was in the hands of the Democrats when this debt was begun, and it remained in their hands until 1835, the debt steadily increasing, and rapidly, every year.

In 1835 the Democratic candidate for Governor was defeated and Joseph Ritner elected. During his three years from December 1, 1835, to December 1, 1838, the debt remained almost without change, the increase being less than half a million.

In 1838 the Democrats returned to power, electing David R. Porter, Governor, *and in the very first year of their return the debt went up seven millions!* the second year *four millions* more; the third year *three millions* more! He was re-elected in 1841, and the Democrats remained in power until December 1, 1848, and in all that time the debt remained on the verge of forty-one millions.

In 1848 the Whigs elected William F. Johnston, Governor, and he left office three years after with the debt $360,000 less than when he came in.

In 1851 the Democrats returned to power, remaining until 1854, and in the very first year the debt went up a *million and a half*, and was still half a million greater in 1854 than the Democrats found it in 1851.

In 1854, James Pollock was elected Governor by the Whigs, and the debt immediately began to go down, having decreased nearly a million during his term.

In 1857 the Democrats again elected their governor, but the anti-Nebraska feeling was just then taking deep hold on the people, resulting in a Republican House in 1859, and a Republican Legislature and Governor in 1860. The Democrats began to realize that they were losing their hold upon the people, and hence we find the debt steadily decreasing through this term.

In 1861 the exigencies of the war necessitated the war loan to raise money to equip the troops of the State and put them in the field. Hence the increase in that year. But (with that exception) in the period from 1860 to 1875, during which the Republicans had been in power, the debt has regularly decreased, (the apparent exception, in 1867, is explained in a note appended to the table,) and the State is now in a condition to extinguish the whole debt within the next ten years.

And all this reduction, from 1860 to 1875, has been accomplished without direct taxation. The three mill tax on real estate which the Democrats imposed while they were *increasing* the debt, was repealed by the Republicans, and the large reduction they have accomplished has been attained without aid from that tax.

Could anything speak more loudly against giving the Democrats control of State affairs than these figures do? Could there be any stronger reason for continuing in the hands of the Republicans the trust they have so wisely filled than is afforded in these tables? We think not.

Much of the credit of the reduction from 1865 to 1875 is due to Gov. John F. Hartranft, who was one of the commissioners of the sinking fund during that time, and is now our candidate for Governor. If you wish to keep up the policy thus carried on under his auspices, vote for John F. Hartranft for Governor.

A PARTY WITHOUT A POLICY.

The Democratic party is a unit on one proposition, "Anything to beat the Republican party." This accomplished, it will split on every prominent question. It is made up of ex-Republicans, ex-Liberals, ex-Whigs, ex-Abolitionists, and is controlled by ex-Rebels. It is safe to say, that, once invested with the control of the nation, a party made up of such discordant elements would have no settled policy on which its followers could unite. Some would favor repudiation, others, good faith in maintaining the public credit. Some would favor the payment of Southern State debt, others would oppose it as unwise. Some would favor the compensation of loyal masters for the loss of their slaves, others would oppose this as opening a door to national bankruptcy—the treason of the past would be glorified. The Northern wing would contain a few Democrats, bold enough to protest against it. Some would favor hard money—others an unlimited supply of paper money. Some would favor the blotting out of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments, others would oppose it. Some would favor legislation that would obstruct Northern enterprise—taking this course to retaliate for past punishment—others would oppose this. Thus Democracy would be split in numberless factions, and the result would be, unwise legislation, and a weak administration of public affairs.

"Anything to beat the Republican party," may do as a rallying cry, but no party can advance the nation's welfare on a platform so narrow and selfish as this. Parties to win public support, must have well-defined principles to present to the people. They must show that they are influenced by a desire, higher than that of revenge. The fortunes of a party amount to nothing with the people. The fortunes of a nation are what they consider, and the party that meets their views and obtains their endorsement must first prove that it is influenced by the purest patriotism and has within it the power to build up the national welfare. The Republican party can do this; the Democratic party cannot.—*Republic.*

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The policy of the Republican party has been to decrease the amount of the public debt and at the same time lessen the tax-burdens of the people. How well this policy has been carried out, the following table will indicate. It shows the public debt at the end of each fiscal year (June 30th), from 1860 to 1874. It should be borne in mind that the internal revenue tax in 1866 amounted to $309,226,813.42, and in 1874 it was only $102,409,784.99:

Years.	*Public Debt.*
1860	$ 64,842,287 88
1861	90,580,873 72
1862	524,179,412 13
1863	1,119,772,138 63
1864	1,815,784,370 57
1865	2,680,647,869 74
1866	2,773,236,173 69
1867	2,678,126,103 87
1868	2,611,687,851 19
1869	2,588,452,213 94
1870	2,480,672,427 81
1871	2,353,211,332 32
1872	2,252,251,328 78
1873	2,202,772,993 20
1874	2,182,930,468 43

From the above statement, which is taken from the official records, it will be seen that the public debt reached its highest point in 1866, being at that time $2,773,236,173.69. In 1874, it had been reduced to $2,192,930,-468.41, showing a reduction in eight years of $580,305,705.26.

It needs no comment to enforce the lesson which these figures teach. They show the exercise of good judgment, careful management, economy and official honesty in the administration of our national finances.

The nation has good reason to point with pride to the financial record of the party that has brought it through perils greater than any before encountered. That it will stand by it now, in its resistance to Democratic encroachments, we firmly believe. To believe otherwise would be to acknowledge that the American people are insensible to public virtue and ungrateful to the party to whose services they owe the existence of their government.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE SCHOOLS.

Wherever the Democratic party has been in power it has shown an irreconcilable opposition to the public schools. In Texas it has ruined the public school system. When Alabama was admitted into the Union, in 1819, Congress set aside the sixteenth section of land in each township for educational purposes, but the Democrats shamefully mismanaged this trust until the war. As late even as 1856 no public schools existed, and the funds were divided among the private schools. The first free schools of the State of Alabama were established by a Republican Government under the constitution of 1868. The constitution of 1868, and the Republican Legislature acting under it, set aside $630,510.26 for common schools, but when the schools were in good working order, there was a partial reaction by which the Democracy acceded to power, and they reduced the fund $227,000. As a constitutional restriction prevented further reductions, the Democrats called a convention to change the constitution, and great pains were taken that no man should be elected who was not opposed to common schools. Every Democratic voter was required to indorse a pledge, drawn up by Pirate Semmes, the last clause of which was as follows:

"To vote for no man as delegate to the convention who is not in favor of abolishing the special school legislation."

This opposition to the public school system is the only principle upon whien the Democratic party is united. It is one of their fundamental principles, and whenever they creep into power it is sure to crop out.

MORE truth has rarely if ever been compressed in so short a compass as in the following paragraph from the Albany *Journal:*

"Go back over the history of our State for the last fifteen years. When corruption was most rank, it was under Democratic rule. When extravagance and profligacy had their chief carnival, it was in Democratic hands. If we look to the public expenses, they were always heaviest in Democratic times. Name any question or any element of administration, and it will be found that in the past it uniformly presented its worst phases under Democratic administration. The Republican party has, since the overthrow of the Tammany ring, practically wiped out the general debt of the State, amounting to $20,000,000. It has prepared the way for a direct and immediate reduction of taxation to the amount of one-half. If Republican administration had not been interrupted by the period of Tammany ascendency, not merely the general debt but the canal debt would have been extinguished before this time, and this very year, instead of witnessing a taxation of nearly $14,000,000 for State purposes, the people would have been compelled to pay not more than $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 at the most."